

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 240

ATLANTIC EDITION

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CALLES REGIME FIRMLY SEATED OBSERVER FINDS

American Investigator Sees No Prospect of Outbreak Over Religious Laws

CALLS WITHDRAWAL OF PRIESTS A STRIKE

Reports Mexican Government Favors Religion and Wants People to Use Churches

The following is the first of a series of articles based on the observations of the Good Will Mission, composed of 32 writers, educators, and clergymen, which recently visited Mexico. Mr. Taylor, who headed that mission, is secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

By ALVA W. TAYLOR

After a month's intensive observation, and with the benefit of a large number of interviews with both Mexican leaders and with foreigners resident there, it is my candid judgment that the present religious situation in Mexico will not result in another revolution. Even big business men, both Mexican and foreign, who are opposed to the Calles policies, told us that whether the Government was right or wrong, it was strong, stable and in complete control of the situation.

We were there from the late days of July until the last days of August. Thus our observations covered the whole tense period about August first. The reports on this side of the Rio Grande were rather highly sensationalized. Our group of 32 were well-trained in the art of observation, and were able to discover where there had been a single serious outbreak of riot or violence. Reports of clashes in the city of Mexico on the first Sunday in August, when Labor staged its great pro-government demonstration, were wholly without foundation in fact.

The report sent by the special correspondent of a New York daily that he had been stoned in his own automobile by a crowd who thought he was a member of our party, was made out of whole cloth. A small affair in the suburb of San Angel was grossly exaggerated in its reporting. One story was that the Attorney-General of the Republic had been attacked while closing the great cathedral in person. This official assured us that he was not even in the cathedral. We were able to trace many other sensational reports down to the disappearing point.

Tense Days of August

The air was tense during the days around the 1st of August, when the priests were called from their posts of duty in the Roman Catholic churches by order of the hierarchy, but there was no visible sign of excitement on the streets. The scenes in the churches were extraordinary. Thousands came—many of whom had been forgetful of their religious obligation—for confirmation, confession and to have their children baptized. Mothers stood for hours in line holding their infants in arms awaiting their turn.

Hundreds also came to the altar for the marriage ceremony, not knowing when the churches would open again for that service. There was a good deal of pathos in these scenes and not a little humor. The pathos was in the deep earnestness of the crowd and the humor in the fact that most of them had neglected their duty and were now in an almost pathetic state of mind, lest they should miss catching up upon them before the priests went out on their strike.

The churches are not closed, nor

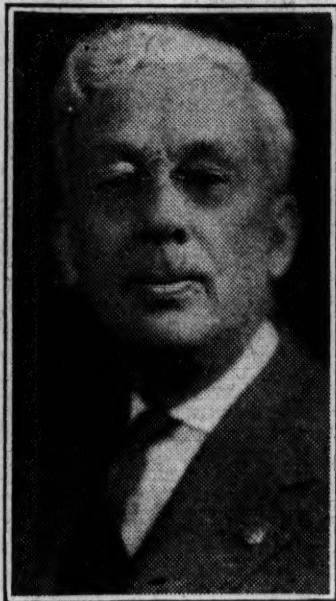
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Chemists Seeking to Unlock Secrets of the Atom's Energy

Remaking of Social Standards Is Envisaged by Prof. J. F. Norris



© Christian
PROF. JAMES F. NORRIS
Chemist Says Harnessing Energy of the Atom May Solve World's Basic Problems.

(Special)—Sunlight will take the place of fuel oils and the present gold standard will be supplanted by units of value of more fundamental types such as labor or essential commodities, declared Dr. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his address summarizing recent developments before the convention of the American Chemical Society here.

"When the world learned how to use heat as a source of energy, a new epoch of civilization was marked out and the mastery of electricity has brought a second great epoch," he said.

"We are now beginning to study the effects and the possibilities of the energy tied up in the electron and the atom. We natural scientists know that energy has two factors, quality and intensity, and that the latter factor is all important in bringing about changes in matter.

High Intensity Factor

"We are beginning to learn how to obtain and use energy with a high intensity factor, and the result will be again a new chemistry and a new world to live in.

"This new type of energy—an electric charge traveling almost inconceivably fast—can do wonderful things that cannot be accomplished by less intense forms. A whole new field in chemistry lies before us for study.

"When I saw not long ago in the laboratory of Dr. S. C. Lind a tiny drop of a colorless oil that had been formed from methane, the chief constituent of natural gas, as the result of the action of this form of energy upon it, I felt a new era in chemistry had dawned.

"That droplet meant a supply of combustible liquid to run our automobiles when petroleum is exhausted. "We can make methane from carbon and hydrogen when the supply of natural gas fails us. The sun will always be able to convert carbon dioxide into a form from which we can get back carbon."

Radium Not Necessary

"The pessimistic critic will declare this is all impossible. He will say that radium was used to get the kind of energy to bring about the transformation; that there is not enough radium in the world if we could afford to pay the high price for the energy needed.

"But radium is not necessary; the work of Coolidge shows that we can get this kind of energy from an X-ray tube. But again the rejoinder is that this kind of energy is too expensive to use.

"Such critics limit the achievements of the future to the application of known knowledge and cannot see that the past has proven that new knowledge furnishes the means for advance."

A new chemistry will result from the study of the behavior of matter under the action of energy with a high intensity factor, he asserted. "At present we rely upon the slow-going process of nature to convert the waste carbon dioxide of the air into cereal foods," Dr. Norris continued.

Synthesis of Foods

"It has been shown that ultraviolet light will convert formaldehyde into a sugar. And since formaldehyde can be made from the products formed when coal is heated with steam, it is possible to see ahead the synthesis of foods without the slow process of passing through the vegetable kingdom."

Dr. Norris's address was given in a group session at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. G. J. Esselen, of Boston, lecturer to the industrial and engineering group, predicted that chemists will soon produce a synthetic fabric stronger than cotton and similar to artificial silk. Such a production would, he said, revolutionize the cotton industry.

Several interesting papers were read in the chemical education group. One of these by Prof. Ernst Cohen, of Holland, criticized constructively the course in American universities. In the opinion of Dr. Cohen the American university "gives too many lectures, thus failing to help the students to develop their own initiative."

Knowledge of Languages

"Another thing, I notice," he said, "is the absence of a fluent knowledge of several languages. This is an essential asset to a natural scientist. You can travel thousands of miles in America with one language, but you cannot go far in natural science unless you are conversant with several."

The Cropsey Move

For instance, the elimination of James C. Cropsey, Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice, and dry candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, by Mr. Wadsworth was characterized by Orville S. Poland, counsel for the New York Anti-Saloon League, as a friendly act to Governor Smith, undertaken "in order to consummate a trade with him and reperceut the alleged deal of which he is said to have been a beneficiary in the past."

The eyes of the supporters of Governor Smith are fixed on the Democratic presidential nomination two years hence. The question of the Smith candidacy has already been mooted across the continent in California, in the Democratic primaries held.

MAYOR PROMOTES CLERK

Mayor Nichols today announced the promotion of Ida Allen Hibbard, clerk in his office, to the position of assistant secretary at a salary of \$3000 per year. She was formerly employed by the Transit Commission, going from there to the supply department, and then to the Mayor's office.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

RAIL LINES ASK STATE CONTROL OVER MOTORBUS

Demand for Supervision Is Voiced by Officials at I. C. C. Hearing

Electric and steam railroad companies of New England wish to have under state control rather than to have a separate interstate regulatory system set up, according to the statement of the case made by Bentley W. Warren, counsel for a group of the railroads, in the hearing which was opened in Boston today by Commissioner John J. Esch of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Voluminous statistics were brought to bear as the electric railroads, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine sought to show by a number of witnesses that some form of restriction or regulation is necessary to prevent unreasonable encroachment upon railroad revenues by the operation of motorbuses in uncontrolled numbers on interstate routes.

General Plan Sought

"There is no question but that the motor bus and truck is becoming a new element in transportation, the magnitude of which is indicated that there are 20,000,000 motor units engaged in this type of transportation service," said Mr. Esch in opening the hearing. "The purpose of the commission in these hearings is to gather the information upon which an intelligent plan may be worked out to develop the rail, water and highway transportation facilities of the nation into a well co-ordinated whole."

At present, as it was pointed out in the hearing, motor carriers are free to operate over interstate routes at will, while state commissions will regulate their operation on intrastate routes. This situation has followed a United States Supreme Court decision to the effect that state regulation could not be enforced.

Until Congress authorizes their control by the Interstate Commerce Commission it is supposed that this commission also is powerless. Recommendations to Congress will be made on the basis of the facts developed in the hearings here and in other cities of the United States on the interstate bus and truck situation.

Revenue Losses Shown

Some of the anomalous results of attempted state regulation in the absence of interstate regulations were cited by Arthur R. Williams, representing the United Electric Railways of Providence, R. I., who related that the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission refused a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate between Woonsocket and Pawtucket.

Both New York political machines advocate the return of booze. Both are "wringing wet" and proud of it. If there is a difference between the wetness of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wadsworth, then it is said, it is only the difference between the wetness of salt and the wetness of fresh water. It is left to the independents to enunciate the real cleavage in the situation. Franklin W. Cristman, independent Republican candidate for Senator, an out-and-out dry, is seeking to attract to his banner up-state rebels against Mr. Wadsworth, and by this he means to run his campaign.

Later, according to Mr. Williams, this operator started a line from Woonsocket, which borders on Massachusetts, to Providence, and made this an interstate route by driving north in Woonsocket to a point 250 feet across the Massachusetts border, then back through the city and down to Providence.

Until these routes were made interstate on the Rhode Island Public Utility Commission had refused to grant motorbus permits between Woonsocket, Pawtucket, and Providence on the ground that these cities were adequately served by the fast electric lines which operate cars between them, Mr. Williams said. He gave figures on the motorbus business among which were the facts that 19 railway companies in Rhode Island now operate 71 motorbuses and 241,000. Those liable to poll taxes this year in Boston number 1683 more than in 1925.

\$482,000 in Poll Taxes

Collections of poll taxes had shown a slight falling off this summer but the acting collector began sending out the formal demands for payment and on Sept. 1 he was able to announce a slight increase in rate of payment over that of the corresponding period last year.

The total poll assessment for this year was \$482,000. On Sept. 1 the collector had received of this \$222,604 or a return of 46.18 per cent. Last year the poll tax assessment amounted to \$478,634. On Sept. 1, 1925, \$215,770 had been collected of this amount, or 45.78 per cent.

Mr. Fox is preparing to conduct the annual tax lien sale of real estate on which taxes are owed for 1925 and farther back. The sale is to be held on Sept. 29. It usually runs from two to three days.

When the tax lien sale has been conducted, the collector's office proposes to press for the payment of all unsettled poll tax bills.

ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSURED BY MAYOR NICHOLS

He Thanks Chamber of Commerce for Co-operation—Parking Bans Are Considered for Roxbury Streets

Further relief in dealing with the street traffic problem in Boston is promised today by Mayor Nichols in reply to a letter he received this morning from Flitz-Henry Smith Jr., chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan traffic.

The Mayor said Mr. Smith in his reply that the city is in hearty accord with the Chamber's committee so far as the necessity of enforcing strictly all existing parking regulations is concerned, and he went further when he said that after these regulations have had a thorough test he will be glad to co-operate with the Chamber in making any changes that experience shall indicate are likely to prove beneficial.

At the same time the Board of Street Commissioners held a hearing, in which every evidence was given that it will add three more streets to the list of those in which it has decided commercial traffic shall be interdicted or radically restructured.

While the hearing was but mea-

SECRET SOCIETY BAN FOR POLITICS SOUGHT

By the Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
A RESOLUTION condemning activities of secret societies in affairs and politics of Texas, has been included in the platform adopted by state Democratic convention delegates. Adoption of the resolution followed an address at the convention by Daniel Moody, Attorney-General, who defeated Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson for renomination, declaring he was openly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. He previously expressed a desire that any Klan members holding state office would resign. Mr. Moody's opponents had charged that the Klan supported him.

CITY COLLECTING \$60,358,145 TAXES

81,000 Bills for Real Estate and 64,000 for Personality Are Being Issued

Collection of \$60,358,145.82, due the city of Boston in taxes on real estate and personal property for the current year, was begun by Charles J. Fox, acting collector, yesterday when the first payments in response to the bills which are now being sent out to the taxpayers were made over the counters in the collector's office.

Bills for \$54,960,245.28, for taxes due on real estate in Boston in which in total is assessed at \$1,728,309,600 are still issuing through the mails from the office of the collector. It is expected by Mr. Fox that all of the \$81,000 real estate bills will be posted before the completion of this business day.

Yesterday's primary was the largest in the history of the State, with the exception of that of 1920, when Senator Moses was renominated before. The women voted strongly and were apparently in favor of the return of Senator Moses.

Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, chairman of the State Board of Education, defeated the attempt of Gov. John G. Winant to break the one-term precedent by rising 3000 votes. Returns gave: Moses, 32,859; Bass, 15,492; Remick, 869. For Governor: Spaulding, 27,055; Winant, 23,683.

Manchester gave Governor Winant a majority of 1090 over his opponent, the vote being: Winant, 4284; Spaulding, 3214. Manchester gave Senator Moses a plurality of 3198 over Governor Bass. The results were: Moses, 5503; Bass, 2305; Remick, 59.

Peterboro, the home town of Mr. Bass, gave the former Governor 103 votes more than Senator Moses.

Senator Moses carried his home city of Concord in the primary election over Governor Bass. The results were: Moses, 5503; Bass, 2305; Remick, 59.

Manchester gave Governor Winant a majority of 1090 over his opponent, the vote being: Winant, 4284; Spaulding, 3214. Manchester gave Senator Moses a plurality of 3198 over Governor Bass. The results were: Moses, 5503; Bass, 2305; Remick, 59.

Mr. Bass, the budget commissioner, is acting as collector until the position is filled by Mayor Nichols, who is sending out demands for the payment of this year's poll taxes.

In previous years the assessors made it a practice to appraise the value of personal property much as they do that of real estate, allowing the taxpayers a stated interval of time in which to file exceptions to the amount proposed as the value of their taxable possessions.

Mr. Fox, the budget commissioner, is preparing to conduct the annual tax lien sale of real estate on which taxes are owed for 1925 and farther back. The sale is to be held on Sept. 29. It usually runs from two to three days.

When the tax lien sale has been conducted, the collector's office proposes to press for the payment of all unsettled poll tax bills.

another country of 20 nations speaking its language.

Balkan Pact Expected

In League circles astonishment was manifested over the Hendaye report. Various officials, and also delegates to the League, said they had the impression that there was no question of resignation for the moment. They believed, on the contrary, that Spain would accept a semi-permanent seat in the League Council if elected to it.

Statements by the ministers of all the Balkan countries at the session of the Council yesterday gave the impression that the political situation is so improved in the Balkans that a general Balkan pact may be expected at no distant future. The resolution for this manifestation was the adoption by the Council of a detailed project for the settlement of 120,000 Bulgarian refugees, who have been obliged to leave neighboring countries involving the notation of a loan of \$12,000,000.

The Bulgarian Minister of Finance told the council that the refugee plan had proved of the greatest importance in the pacification of the entire Balkan region. Emile Vandervelde, of Belgium, characterized the project "as one of the fairest flowers in the crown of the League of Nations."

German Delegation to Leave at Once for Geneva

By Wireless

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Germany's entrance into the League of Nations was awaited here with the utmost calm. The principal thing is that Germany alone receives a permanent seat, it is said here, everything else being of minor importance. Germany wants to be on friendly terms with the other members of the League and does not intend to let the opposition right from the beginning. It is declared in political circles.

Especially toward Poland, Germany's attitude has changed perceptibly in the past few weeks, having become considerably more friendly than formerly. The German delegation will leave at once for Geneva, using three regular express trains to Switzerland.

Wheat Yield Record Won Far From the 'Wheat Belt'

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8 (AP)—Far from the "Wheat Belt," a farmer of Allen County has been proclaimed Wheat King of Kansas by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The new monarch, W. W. Baker, obtained a yield of 66 bushels an acre.

"So far as can be determined, this is the record yield for Kansas," Mr. Mohler declared. "Yields such as this make it possible for Kansas to approach the high record productions made by the northwestern states on irrigated land."

Mr. Baker's crop that won the crown was grown on a six-acre field. The wheat was of the Kanred variety.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual outing of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, Oceanide Hotel, Massilia, leave Copley Plaza, 10. Isabella, Stewards, Gardner, Museum, Faneuil Hall, 10 to 12. Baseball, New York vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper, published daily except Sundays, and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$3.00, postage to be computed. One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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- (1) Who is the latest convert to federal ownership of movies?
(2) How did an artistic dramatic organization spring up at Stanford?
(3) Should a woman's hat match her coat and dress?
(4) What is the status of the Aland Islands?
(5) How did necessity develop a mother's business career?
(6) What will be the benefits of rendering industrial alcohol undrinkable.

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

CALLES REGIME FIRMLY SEATED

(Continued from Page 1)

does the Government desire that services shall be suspended. The Roman Catholic hierarchy have simply called the priesthood out on an ecclesiastical strike. Calles told us emphatically that the Government favored religion, believing it to be the source of genuine morality. He also reminded us that the Protestant churches were open as usual. Mexican Protestant ministers assured us that while the regulations did put some limitation upon regular church activities, that they did not feel their usefulness greatly curtailed.

Reason for Priests' Withdrawal

When we asked representatives of the hierarchy who favored us with an official interview why the priests deserted their people by refusing to perform the regular services and sacraments of the church, they replied that it was a protest against government regulations which they felt was required in order to maintain the dignity of the church. They admitted that the Government had not closed the churches and that every priest could go on performing his regular duties by the simple act of registering at a government office. Their objection technically was to the registration, which, they contend, is legal interference with ecclesiastical prerogative, putting the church in an official, and thus the church, under control of the civil Government.

The Protestant ministers do not so look upon it and have all registered as required by law. Minister of the Interior Tejeda told us that it was only an application of the same rule as was applied to priests in both France and Italy and that in Mexico all other professional men were legally obliged to register in somewhat the same manner.

The regulations are drastic. It looked upon from the standpoint of conditions in this country, they seem intolerable, but so look upon them as to completely misunderstand why they were enacted. Our group of 32 observers summed it up in a formal statement at the close of their study:

"We believe that when the churches in Mexico accept, as they have done in the United States, the fundamental democratic principle that every individual, irrespective of his religion, owes civic loyalty to the state rather than to the church, that the religious question will be settled in Mexico and that the church will prosper the more for it."

Contest of Church and State

In other words, we were convinced that the contest in Mexico is a battle in the age-long contest between church and state in countries that are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and that Mexico is today simply going through a historical struggle like unto that which European governments have gone through at one time or another within the last 300 hundred years. It is not a case of normal political action, but a species of

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in the following words as taken down by a Spanish stenographer and translated into English by a competent Spanish scholar. He said:

"You must remember that the Catholic hierarchy is not in power, it is always trying to get into power. They have wished to form a state within the state and have not been willing to obey any orders except those from Rome. Logically it follows that the Government has had to take strenuous measures to compel them to obey the law. The Catholic clergy has always had the tendency to do this—(but its action is more visible in Latin America)—to sink the popular masses into the most absolute ignorance; it has made fanatics of the masses without ever being a factor or co-operating in the moral and intellectual development of the people."

"The Catholic clergy throughout our history has had the tendency to absorb the economic resources of the country and from the period of Spanish domination down to our days it has also tried to absorb all our wealth. The clergy knows that in controlling the economic power of the country they control thereby the political power also. Therefore, it is their efforts have always been toward keeping in their control the political power."

"It is this procedure of the Roman Catholic clergy that has wrought in our country the most sanguinary struggles; the War of Three Years, the War of Reform and many of the later revolutionary movements that have been recorded in Mexico have also had their origin in the clergy's doings. Naturally, revolutionary ideas have triumphed and the economic and social evolution is taking place in Mexico no longer tolerates the intrusion of the Catholic clergy in matters that are not properly spiritual."

Priests Are Accepting Regulations, Says Bishop

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—The economic boycott in Mexico has had little effect and an increasing number of native priests are returning to their churches after complying with government regulations, said Bishop George A. Miller of Mexico City, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interview here.

"The return of the priests is not being reported in the United States, but I have communications from reliable sources in Mexico informing me that an increasing number are accepting the government's regulations," Bishop Miller said. "The battle is not won but President Calles is ahead."

Noninterference on the part of the United States is "absolutely vital" for Mexico's welfare, Bishop Miller continued, saying:

"All Mexico wants in the world is little moral support. This is not a religious contest at all. It is simply a case of the Vatican versus the Mexican Constitution. The Mexican Government has not interfered with the ministry. Protestants are having no trouble at all. I know of not a single Protestant pastor who has left his church."

Mexicans have proved themselves

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AFRICAN SPEAKS OF GRIEVANCES

Zulu Institute Principal Deplores Union Laws—British Flag Essential

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8.—John Dube, the Zulu principal of the Ilanga Institute at Natal, and editor of the paper, Ilanga Lase Natal, discussed the South African native problem with The Christian Science Monitor representative on his arrival here en route to the Christian Mission in Africa Conference in Belgium. Dube studied nine years at Hampton and Tuskegee, and looks upon these institutions and the American Zulu Mission as the real founders of the school he has been running for 25 years on the Tennessee model. He has nearly 250 students. The institute is governed by a joint black and white committee and the Native Affairs Commissioner of Natal is one of the members.

Politically, the present situation in South Africa is very serious, and I speak with knowledge as I was the first President of the South African Native Congress," said Dube. "The Color Bar Bill, the last of a series of bad laws, is almost more than we can bear. The Native Land Act has caused a great deal of suffering, and we see little hope of being able to escape becoming serfs. The Color Bar Bill will close all skilled positions in industry to native Africans. General Herzog, who 'steam-rolled' the bill through in joint session, after it was twice rejected by the Senate, has yet to prove he has the real interest of the native at heart. South Africa is big enough for both black and white. If the people of the stronger race will give the black his native land for his development, all the good work of the missions is being spoiled, and the outlook is very gloomy, for we cannot look forward to anything appreciably better, even from another government."

Dube is accompanied to England by the Rev. Z. Mahabane, Basuto Wesleyan minister in the Oranga Free State and the present president of the native congress. "The native of South Africa," said Mr. Mahabane, "will take this line, as far as they used to. Our task as Christian leaders is a difficult one, for it seems as if the Government wants to exterminate us. General Herzog's policy is one of political industry segregation. I should like the British public to know that the Bantu suspect the whole attitude of the white population in South Africa. We are suspicious of the attempt to eliminate the Union Jack from the Union of South Africa flag, for without it the flag will be the symbol of repression. We oppose, too, the suggestion that the Union should be given Dominions status, for that would make it impossible for Great Britain to interfere. Great Britain must be our mother country and exercise its influence."

We also believe that it would be a disastrous thing if the protectorate in South Africa should be incorporated in the Union."

The South African Congress is said to represent a membership of 100,000 natives in the Union of South Africa.

FRANCO-TURKISH PACT REGISTERED

No Explanation Given of Five Years' Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The treaty signed between France and Angora on Oct. 20, 1921—presumably the famous secret treaty negotiated by Franklin Bouillon—was registered with the League on Aug. 28 last, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The Franklin Bouillon treaty was the first of a long series of diplomatic maneuvers culminating in the defeat of the Greek armada in Asia Minor in 1922, and when its existence was discovered it gave rise to much unfavorable comment in London and elsewhere.

The treaty was registered simultaneously with one signed with the Turks last May by M. de Jouvenet on the subject of the Syro-Turkish boundary, and as far as is known here no explanation has been given of the fact that there has been a delay of five years before the treaty was deposited with the League, although the League Covenant, no treaty is supposed to be binding until registered.

PRESIDENT MASARYK SEEKS FURTHER TERM

Czechoslovakian Political Atmosphere Cleared Up

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, Sept. 8.—The statement that President Masaryk will be a candidate for the presidency for another seven-year term is considered of far-reaching importance in clearing up the leading issues of the hazy political atmosphere of Czechoslovakia.

President Masaryk's decision to stand in the spring elections is an attitude so long in doubt, is held to mean the retention of Dr. Benes as Foreign Minister and the continuation of the present policy of growing friendly relations with Germany which has been greatly facilitated by the Franco-German rapprochement and the latter's entry to the League of Nations as well as a further willingness of the general council.

Union Funds Depleted. Herbert Smith, head of the Miners' Federation declared that it was impossible to ask their members for any contribution at present and the Typographical Association delegate said that the funds of his union had been depleted giving aid to the miners. Jack Jones, a member of Parliament, in a tone of levity poured scorn on the idea of organizing a labor university in the country, away from industrial centers and sug-

LABOR DEBATES EDUCATION PLAN

Trade Union Congress Refuses to Grant Funds for College Purposes

By Special Cable

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 8.—William L. Hutchison, representing the American Federation of Labor as fraternal delegate to the Trade Union Congress, presented the greetings of the Federation and frankly explained the attitude of the American unions toward the employers and the wage question. "We have no antipathy against a man," he said, "because he happens to be in the capitalist class, provided he does not oppose our methods of bettering the conditions of the workers. If he opposes those methods, we will join issue and fight him to the utmost."

On the question of wages he said: "We believe it is our duty as trade unionists to convince the employers and the public that it is to the advantage of the country as a whole for workers to be paid not merely an existence but a saving wage, on which they can properly provide for themselves and their dependents, not only the necessities of life, but, if you please, some of the luxuries, and also above that to have something they can save."

Emergency Powers Condemned

The congress expressed unanimously the opinion that nothing in the mining dispute had warranted the promulgation of the Government emergency powers regulations, which were described as a "menace to the hard-won liberties of the English people." The effect of the general strike and the differences of opinion regarding the working class education policy was seen in the refusal of the congress to grant the funds desired by the general council for the development of Easton Lodge, presented to the movement by Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, for use as a Labor college.

The general council estimated £50,000 would be required for structural alterations and the initiation of the scheme, and asked the congress for authority to impose a compulsory levy on the affiliated unions of £1 per member for three years. Opposition was impelled by mixed motives. The Left wing delegates believe that the education contemplated "would not have a sufficient Marxian flavor, and, therefore, desired fuller information about the intentions of the general council."

Union Funds Depleted. Herbert Smith, head of the Miners' Federation declared that it was impossible to ask their members for any contribution at present and the Typographical Association delegate said that the funds of his union had been depleted giving aid to the miners. Jack Jones, a member of Parliament, in a tone of levity poured scorn on the idea of organizing a labor university in the country, away from industrial centers and sug-

gested that the only result would be the production of a superior class of persons not wanted in the labor movement.

Arthur Pugh, the congress chairman who is an enthusiast for working-class education on truly cultural, as opposed to class-conscious lines, told the congress that if delegates insisted on postponing the scheme, the general council might have to say they could not go on with it. Despite this, the congress decided by a substantial majority to refer the subject back for further consideration, so that the development of the ambitious project made possible by Lady Warwick's gift is now doubtful.

The congress declined to adopt any proposal dealing with the conferment of powers on the general council in connection with the organization of national strikes.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 8.—French property owners have not seized the opportunity afforded by the depreciation in the value of the franc to liquidate the mortgages contracted before the war, a government study shows. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the farm property and 15 and 20 per cent of the city holdings are still under

FRENCH PROPERTY OWNERS RETAIN PRE-WAR MORTGAGES

Farmers Disinclined to Seize Opportunity Afforded by Depreciation in Franc to Liquidate Loans

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—French property owners have not seized the opportunity afforded by the depreciation in the value of the franc to liquidate the mortgages contracted before the war, a government study shows. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the farm property and 15 and 20 per cent of the city holdings are still under

mortgage. The same percentages obtained before the war.

The farmers have made money during recent years, but most of it has gone into new equipment and improvements. Interest rates favor a continuation of the mortgages, rather than new loans. The mortgages are written at 8½ per cent, while 11 or 12 per cent is demanded for new loans. The Credit Foncier, a semi-official mortgage bank, estimates that the rural lands and buildings are now worth 150,000,000 francs.

Different kinds of property have increased the different rates. Vineyards are up 300 per cent over pre-war figures, pasture lands 260 per cent, truck gardens 200 per cent.

Swiss reports indicate confidence there in France's future. An \$11,000,000 loan to the French National Railways for improvements has been taken up by the Swiss investors immediately. It was offered, say reports, to Raymond Poincaré.

The Government is discussing terms for an internal loan to launch a sinking fund with bankers. It is estimated that from 2,000,000,000 francs to 4,000,000,000 francs is necessary. Bonds will be secured by receipts from the tobacco monopoly, inheritance and other special taxes assigned to the sinking fund. Subscriptions are to be opened during October. The purpose of the sinking fund is to amortize the floating debt.

VENIZELOS OPPOSES ARMY INTERFERENCE

Return of Monarchy May Be Brought About

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—Subversive activities are reported to be proceeding among the Republican Guards, and it is also stated that Admiral Condouriotis, the President, has fallen into disagreement with the general. The organ department is the organ department. A new name among the violin teachers is that of Raymond Orr, for several years past a junior instructor. Joannes Rochut, soloist from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, becomes one of the group of teachers on wind and percussion instruments.

To the list of teachers of solfeggio is added the name of Clara L. Ellis. Grace G. Pierce, supervisor at Emmanuel Church, Boston, has joined the organ department. A new name among the violin teachers is that of Raymond Orr, for several years past a junior instructor. Joannes Rochut, soloist from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, becomes one of the group of teachers on wind and percussion instruments.

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It was on this point that Eleu-

therios Venizelos cabled, in response to a charge that he was in communication with the ex-king and princes with a view to re-establishing the monarchy. In his denial, Mr. Venizelos asserts that if the army prolongs its dominion, the republican régime will fall and the restoration of the monarchy will be the lamentable as well as the only alternative.

RALLY DATE SET BY REPUBLICANS

Convention to Indorse Candidates and Issues, Sept. 25

Indorsement of Republicans named in the primary of Sept. 14, and adoption of a political platform for the party, will be the principal business of the Republican State Convention to be held in Symphony Hall Sept. 25. The official call for the convention was issued today by Francis Prescott, chairman of the State Committee.

The convention is not regarded as particularly significant, since the party nominees will all have been chosen in the Sept. 14 primary. Unless a dispute arises over planks in the platform, the convention itself is expected to be of an essentially perfunctory nature.

The committee will meet Sept. 18 to select convention officers, including the permanent chairman and members of various committees. One of the most important is the resolutions committee, which will play a prominent part in drawing up the platform.

It is customary to express an indorsement of candidates named in the primary. The leading one will be that given to William M. Butler, incumbent United States Senator. Plans are under way for the usual "night-before" gathering to be held Friday evening, probably in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The Republican Club of Massachusetts will give a dinner.

The convention call says: "Each town and each ward of a city is entitled to send one delegate for the first 150 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1924, and one delegate for each succeeding 300 votes, or a fractional part as large as 100 votes so cast; but each ward and each town is entitled to at least one delegate."

The members of the state committee, the nominees of the party for all offices to be filled at the state election, and in years in which no election is held for such offices, the incumbents of those offices who are members of the party, are entitled to membership in the convention.

Each delegate must be provided with an official credential card bearing his name, and admission to the convention will be by these credentials only."

RADIOCAST OF SERVICES OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Continuing next Sunday, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be broadcast at 9:45 o'clock eastern standard time—10:45 o'clock daylight saving time—by Station WEER of Boston on a wavelength of 348 meters. The services were formerly broadcast only the first Sunday of the month, but during September they will be broadcast every Sunday.

Youngest Japanese Jurist Visits Los Angeles



Judge Kewamuwa Has Been Designated by the Imperial Japanese Government to Make a Tour of the United States and Europe for a Study of Legal Procedure in Those Countries. He Is Here Shown With Judge Georgia Bullock, of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles.

CONSERVATORY PROMOTIONS INCREASE FACULTY ROSTER

Registration for the classes and private lessons of the New England Conservatory of Music, first semester of 1926-27, will begin tomorrow morning, it was announced today. It will continue for one week, the academic year opening on Thursday, Sept. 16. Examinations for advanced standing will be held at the Conservatory Sept. 10 to 15.

Changes in the Conservatory's faculty list since last season have been few. The school's policy of promoting to the faculty from time to time junior teachers who have proved their ability is responsible this year for the first appearance of several new names. Others who as artists and teachers have made a reputation elsewhere have been invited to join the teaching force.

In the piano forte faculty George A. Gibson's is a new name. He came to the Conservatory from Portland,

Me. won the Mason & Hamlin prize in his senior year and since graduation has been a junior teacher.

Albert W. Smith, organist of Emmanuel Church, Boston, has joined the organ department. A new name among the violin teachers is that of Raymond Orr, for several years past a junior instructor. Joannes Rochut, soloist from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, becomes one of the group of teachers on wind and percussion instruments.

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SLAVE TRADE PUT IN CLASS OF PIRACY

Convention to Be Brought Before League Assembly

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—The antislavery convention is to be brought before the Assembly of the League this year for the purpose of ratification by as many states as possible, and the British Government has decided to take a stronger line, pressing for a definition of slave trading as a crime against the human race and therefore in the same category as piracy.

The British consider that the general consensus of civilized states is that the "slave trade constitutes a crime of this nature, and does not believe the Government of any civilized country would wish to challenge this opinion."

Sir Austen Chamberlain

in a recent dispatch to the Secretary-General of the League, and it is in order to give the British fleet more adequate powers to deal with slave raiders who at present trade in the Red Sea and off the coast of Arabia sheltering under flags rendering them immune from capture that this definition of slavery is proposed. This is the meaning of the proposal in Sir Austen's dispatch, which declares that a pirate and his vessel lose ipso facto by an act of piracy the protection of their state flag and national character.

At least 100 slaves were rescued in the Red Sea last year by British action, but many more are known to be in vessels sailing under flags rendering them immune from seizure.

The members of the state committee, the nominees of the party for all offices to be filled at the state election, and in years in which no election is held for such offices, the incumbents of those offices who are members of the party, are entitled to membership in the convention.

Each delegate must be provided with an official credential card bearing his name, and admission to the convention will be by these credentials only."

TAILORS ADVOCATE HONEST ADVERTISING

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A resolution condemning misleading advertisements and asking the executive officials to approach the press and urge that no advertisements be published unless and until the announcements contained therein have been verified, thus putting into practice the adopted slogan "Truth in Advertising," will be submitted at the annual conference of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors here next week.

Delegates from Cardiff, London and Liverpool will also advocate opposition to government interference in the retail tailoring trade in apportioning the number of apprentices to journeymen, the grading of shops and the proposed acceptance of business advertisements on postmarks.

Our First Line of Contact

YOUR first impression of the Shawmut Bank is of great importance to you and to us. That is why we have chosen as Tellers, men who appreciate the privilege of being a contact point between you and the Shawmut organization.

The men at the Shawmut Bank windows are here to do much more for you than receive and pay out money. They are here to receive you.

When you desire information about any Shawmut service, ask your Teller. He will gladly assist you or refer you to the proper Shawmut officer.

Our constant aim is to have the Shawmut's first line of contact helpful. We are just as strongly determined that this first line shall reflect the friendly and cordial spirit which exists throughout the bank.

THE NATIONAL Shawmut Bank

Main Office: 40 Water Street, Boston

Arlington Street Office: Kenmore-Governor Square Office: Bowdoin Square Office: Beacon-Charles Office: Huntington Avenue Office:
Park Square Building 542 Commonwealth Avenue 44 Cambridge Street 69 Beacon Street 265 Huntington Avenue

TELEPHONE RATE OPPosition BECOMING NATIONAL ISSUE

20 Cities Protesting—Boston Makes Move for Joint Conference—Wants Action

Following the announcement by E. Mark Sullivan, special counsel for the city of Boston, in its protest against the increased telephone rates allowed last year by the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts, that the city of New York will join with Boston in its case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, came the proposition yesterday from Grand Rapids, Mich., for a general conference of counsel of cities interested in action Boston has taken.

Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel for Boston, said that he will take measures at once to call together a conference of the legal representatives of more than 20 cities in the United States which have been protesting against present telephone rates.

Mr. Sullivan was in conference yesterday afternoon for several hours with C. M. Fertig, assistant corporation counsel for New York City. Following the discussion of the telephone situation, Mr. Sullivan made the formal announcement of the fact that New York is to be associated with Boston in its case charging the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with violating the Clayton anti-Trust Law.

Mr. Sullivan said that the city of Boston seeks ultimately to accomplish lower local telephone exchange rates. The long-distance rates, he says, are quite low enough now. He would obtain lower local rates by giving New England Telephone and other similar local operating companies a larger share of the long distance message rates that they originate and receive for the American Telephone Company and also by making construction and maintenance costs of the local telephone plant less expensive by requiring Western Electric Company to furnish patented telephone apparatus and equipment at more reasonable prices.

"With a fair chance," Mr. Sullivan added, "to purchase plant equipment at more reasonable prices and to finance themselves locally and without the extraordinary burden placed upon them by a super-company that requires all primary financing to be done through it and certain New York banking houses I believe the New England Telephone Company will be able to reduce materially its local exchange rates."

To illustrate: The \$125,000 bond issue of the American Telephone Company of January, 1925, was, we are told, for the purpose of financing necessary plant extensions of its associated companies. This issue was sold to a New York banking syndicate at a discount of approximately \$11,000,000. Here was a discount allowed the wholesale bankers of 8½ per cent and in addition the American Telephone Company assumed other charges of over \$200,000.

"It is hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will sensibly do for the telephone companies what it has too tardily permitted to do for the railroads. A systematic supervision by the issuing and merchandising of securities of telephone companies and other commodity purchases will save the telephone companies from disastrous conditions to which the railroads were brought but from which under the prudent control of the Interstate Commerce Commission they are now steadily recovering."

RAIL LINES ASK STATE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

road's statistics that the motor busses had taken about \$3,000,000 of passenger business from the railroad, and that approximately \$1,000,000 of this loss of anticipated revenue was due to the competition of interstate busses.

Speaking for the Boston & Maine Railroad, Howard F. Fritch, passenger traffic manager, pointed out that this rail system is particularly susceptible to unregulated interstate bus competition, since its average passenger rides less than 20 miles and since its territory is one where state boundaries are not far apart.

He gave as the effect of this competition figures on the falling-off of



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JOHN J. ESC
Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

passenger ticket sale between Boston and Nashua, N. H., and between Boston and Manchester, N. H., between September, 1924, and September, 1925.

Out of less than 250,000 passengers on these lines, the road lost more than 44,000 during this period, he said. He also explained the plan of operation of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, which has inaugurated motorbusses competing with the independent ones on the interstate routes which the railroad traverses.

SHOE UNIONS GATHER DATA FOR WAGE LIST

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 8 (Special)—Representatives of four locals of the Shoe Workers Protective Union visited Brooklyn and Greater New York territory last week for the purpose of gathering data for use in the price negotiations that are to be opened soon in the industry here.

This week the union representatives are concluding the work by visiting Lynn, Boston, Manchester, N. H., and one or two Maine places.

An industrial engineer from the Labor Bureau Inc., New York City, will arrive in Haverhill the latter part of the week to assist in the compilation of data and to represent the union in the contemplated wage adjustment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN IN BOSTON SUBURBS

Public schools open for the year today in Arlington, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Quincy, Waltham, Winchester, and Winthrop. Somerville schools are to open tomorrow.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; high change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

New England: Fair tonight, increasing cloudiness Thursday; slightly warmer in west; portion; gentle variable winds becoming moderate southern Thursday.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m.) Standard time, 75° meridian	Albany	56	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	76	76
Boston	55	Montgomery	75	75
Buffalo	54	New Orleans	80	80
Calgary	54	New York	76	76
Chicago	55	Philadelphia	75	75
Cincinnati	55	Portland, Me.	75	75
Denver	55	Portland, Ore.	75	75
Des Moines	54	San Francisco	75	75
Galveston	52	St. Louis	75	75
Hartford	52	St. Paul	75	75
Helena	42	Seattle	75	75
Indianapolis	52	St. Paul	75	75
Kansas City	52	Washington	75	75
Los Angeles	50			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:30 p. m.

Thursday, 1:12 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

Cambridge and Newton will begin the school year next Monday, and Watertown next Tuesday, at the same time that Boston begins her school year. Weymouth schools opened yesterday. Numerous new buildings have been completed and will be occupied for the first time this month. The New Bedford Grammar School in North Weymouth opened yesterday. Chelsea's new addition to its high school is to be ready in November. Until then the two-plant system will be in operation in the present high school building. A new high school is to open in Newton, also, this year, giving that city three in all.

Two junior high schools are under construction in Quincy. One is promised for February and the other for some time after. The new Highland school in Winchester is to be ready about the first of the year, as will the new Winthrop building in Melrose. The Parmenter School in Arlington is to be ready within the next few weeks.

DAUGHERTY JURY HEARS CHARGES

Mr. Buckner Presents Case, Alleging Bribery, for the Government

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Two men who will figure prominently in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government while they held high public office, were mentioned repeatedly by Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney, in representing the prosecution's case. The names are those of the late John T. King, of Bridgeport, once Republican national committeeman from Connecticut, and the late Jesse W. Smith, aid and confidante of Mr. Daugherty.

Messrs. King and Smith, Mr. Buckner charged, "pulled the strings" in bringing about the transfer to allegedly German claimants of \$7,000,000 realized from the sale of American Metals Company securities seized as enemy property when the United States entered the war.

Richard Merton, German metal magnate, is another man who will figure prominently in the trial, appearing as a government witness. He and his family, the Government contends, controlled the two German firms and the supposedly Swiss firm that were involved in the transfer of the \$7,000,000.

"We will show by Government records of hotel travel and other expense accounts," said Mr. Buckner, "that Miller, Smith and Daugherty came here for the purpose of meeting Merton."

It was as a result of this conference, the Government contends, that bribes totalling \$441,000 were given to the public officials.

This, the prosecutor said, was after Mr. Merton had come to this country to find some one with political "pull" that would assure approval of the claim to the \$7,000,000.

John T. King was the man he finally chose and the conference of the five men consequently was arranged, Mr. Buckner asserted.

Mr. Buckner declared that when Mr. Merton later visited Mr. Daugherty in Washington to take up the case, the German did not have with him a "single document or scrap of paper as a basis for the \$7,000,000 claim."

Mr. Thacher said that the original

education of children under the experiments in creative education carried on at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, Prof. Mearns showed that knowledge, power and taste the seeds of an educational education may be secured in greatest abundance by lessening, and sometimes discarding, altogether the rigid demands of courses of study, and also by ignoring many of the schoolroom practices that have become set under the classifications of recitation, discipline, home work, lesson assignment and the like. There are powerful forces in childhood that may be induced to work for self-betterment with a success far in advance of the usual pedagogic procedures he declared.

"Youth has ever been a powerful opponent of mature guides and the fault has been with the guides themselves," he went on. "Youth power may be made to work for its own betterment and in so doing it will about equally divided between the decorative and hybrid cactus varieties. Thomas J. Murphy of Peabody, the seedling expert of longest experience in the New England society will show a collection of especially fine new seedlings. Leavitt of Aspinwall, Mass., will have a representative collection of miscellaneous dahlias, and the Lakehurst Gardens of Sharon.

"Wonderland's Prospects

Although it was an origination which had its first public showing last year the "Wonderland," a rich

Burgundy at the Wonderland Gardens of Lynn, is looked to this year by officials as likely to sweep many of the prize classes. "Wonderland," together with "Paul Revere," a particularly fine strong red

and probably the finest dahlias to be shown by Wonderland Gardens.

The Fish Seed Company will have a comprehensive exhibition of both dahlias and gladioli and although the gladioli are not entered competitively it is expected that since the entry list contains some especially fine examples of the late blooming types their introduction into the general collection of the show will be notable.

Every effort, according to Mr. Thacher, has been made to emphasize dahlias, to persuade growers to send large collections and to allow the space in the large exhibition hall that the large small hall so that the full excellence of large showings may be advantageously set. A few other flowers will be exhibited by various growers but only as a small detail in the final decorative effect.

In addition to the usual prizes

for the first, second and third

prizes, there will be a special award for the best arrangement of single dahlias in a basket, silver and bronze medals and for the best arrangement of cut dahlias.

Prizes are also offered under the society's schedule for this show for delphiniums, hardy herbaceous perennials, China asters, and for the best display of ornamental grasses, with variety to be given especially consideration; the Gov. John S. Endicott prize is also offered by William C. Endicott for the largest and best display of pears, and prizes under the Benjamin B. Davis fund for hardy grapes and under the Benjamin V. French fund No. 2 for a variety of vegetables. In addition there are prizes from the Levi Whitcomb fund and the usual president's cup for the most meritorious exhibit appearing in the show.

Products of Fine Dahlia Season to Be Reflected in Boston Show

New England Society's Display Draws Largest Entry List in History—Splendid Gladioli Exhibit Also Expected—Many Originations to Make Debuts

Under the joint auspices of the New England Dahlia Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the annual competitive dahlia exhibition will decorate the two lower halls of Horticultural Hall, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 11 and 12, leaving the upper hall free for the showing of fruits and vegetables of the advanced summer harvest. At 3:30 p. m. on each day, W. H. Waite of Rumson, N. J., will lecture on "How to Grow Dahlias."

All fanciers in the region to which the show is of immediate interest agree that the season has been unusually propitious for decorating their dahlia gardens in their very best at the time when specimens must be gathered. The season was late in starting and the considerable amount of wet weather has been a favorable factor in developing the plants to their flowering capacity.

It is well known that few flowers are more satisfactory for the summer garden than dahlias.

Perhaps a major point in favor of the dahlia is the fact that it does not demand a rich soil in which to grow. Good plants have often enough been planted in soil that was half ashes.

Largest Entry List Forecast

In forecasting the prospect for the magnitude and character of the exhibition today, A. E. Thatcher of Dorchester, himself a dahlia grower and superintendent of the show, said that under the rules of the society there was a larger entry list than in former years and that many new originations and new seedlings would be shown.

Among the new originations he pointed to "Rose Fallow," an excellent salmon, the origination of Harold Murphy of New Jersey and now in its first commercial season. Large showings have been entered from the gardens of Edgar W. Darling, New Bedford, from Lufkin's Dahlia Gardens at Gloucester, the Montrose Dahlia Garden at Wakefield, and from the exceptionally fine collection of Dr. Shirley S. Shattuck of Sagamore.

Charles G. Reed of the Success Dahlia Garden at Lawrence will show a number of his famous dahlias and Marshall of Lynn is showing the new seedling "Lemonade" for the first time, together with a considerable number of other new seedlings for which he has established the beginning of an apparent future fame.

Mr. Thatcher said that the originations today among dahlias were about equally divided between the decorative and hybrid cactus varieties. Thomas J. Murphy of Peabody, the seedling expert of longest experience in the New England society will show a collection of especially fine new seedlings. Leavitt of Aspinwall, Mass., will have a representative collection of miscellaneous dahlias, and the Lakehurst Gardens of Sharon.

From illustrations drawn from the actual accomplishment of children under the experiments in creative education carried on at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, Prof. Mearns showed that knowledge, power and taste the seeds of an educational education may be secured in greatest abundance by lessening, and sometimes discarding, altogether the rigid demands of courses of study, and also by ignoring many of the schoolroom practices that have become set under the classifications of recitation, discipline, home work, lesson assignment and the like. There are powerful forces in childhood that may be induced to work for self-betterment with a success far in advance of the usual pedagogic procedures he declared.

"Youth has ever been a powerful opponent of mature guides and the fault has been with the guides themselves," he went on. "Youth power may be made to work for its own betterment and in so doing it will about equally divided between the decorative and hybrid cactus varieties. Thomas J. Murphy of Peabody, the seedling expert of longest experience in the New England society will show a collection of especially fine new seedlings. Leavitt of Aspinwall, Mass., will have a representative collection of miscellaneous dahlias, and the Lakehurst Gardens of Sharon.

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NEW NAME TOPS MR. BUTLER'S ON SENATE BALLOT

J. Ballam, Workers' Party
Candidate, Files on Last
Day for Upper House

Filing of independent papers yesterday by John J. Ballam of Dorchester as a candidate for United States Senator has introduced into the senatorial campaign the familiar question of the value of being first on the ballot alphabetically. Mr. Ballam's name will head the list read by the voters. Now, in the election following, William M. Butler, Washington Cook and David L. Walsh.

Political observers believe that the first position in an ordinary contest is worth hundreds of votes, as many people mark a cross after the first name on the list. This year, however, most voters are aware that the contest is essentially between Mr. Butler, the incumbent Republican, and Mr. Walsh, the Democratic nominee. Political workers for Mr. Butler are urging voters to overlook the alphabetical listing and to vote a straight Republican ticket.

The supporters of Mr. Walsh are asking voters to look for his name at the end of the list, declaring him to be "last but not least."

Last Day for Independents

Yesterday was the final day for the filing of papers for independent candidates, at the office of the Secretary of State at the State House. Washington Cook, who has stated for several days he intended to become a candidate for the Senate as well as for the Governor's Council, formally entered the contest by filing 225 names.

A total of 1616 names was filed for the state ticket of the Workers' Party, all candidates being independent as the party is not sufficiently strong numerically to enter the primaries. Interest principally centers around Mr. Ballam, the entrant for Senator, who will occupy the first position on the ballot.

The contest may be narrowed to a three-cornered affair, as Washington Cook is generally expected to withdraw. He has until Sept. 17 to draw from the field, this date being the final one for withdrawals of independent candidates. Mr. Cook is also a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Governor's Council from the second district.

Woman for State Auditor

On the state ticket of the Workers' Party, is a woman, Anna P. Hutchins of 149 Newton Street, Boston, is a candidate for state auditor, opposing Alonso B. Cook (R.), and Strabo V. Claggett (D.).

Opposing Governor Fuller (R.), and Col. William A. Gaston (D.), for Governor will be Lewis Marks of Dorchester, for the Workers' Party.

Other independent candidates for this party, who filed papers yesterday, were: Albert Eddie of Brockton, for Lieutenant-Governor; Max Lerner of Worcester, for Attorney-General; Winfield A. Dwyer of Roxbury, for state treasurer; Harry J. Canter of East Boston, for secretary of state.

About 1700 more signatures were filed yesterday by Charles G. Keene, as an independent candidate for the Suffolk County district attorney. He has obtained about 6000 names since his disqualification by the Ballot Law Commission.

Several independent candidates for membership in the House of Representatives filed their papers yesterday, including three women.

Three Women for House

St. Stevens of 142 Summer Street, Malden, is an independent in the 21st Middlesex District for the General Court. She is also a Republican candidate for one of the three nominations from that district, and in the event she loses the nomination her name will be on the ballot for the election.

Her opponents are Raphael P. Boruchoff, Burt Dewar, Charles R. Doyle, Howard Fall, Frank A. Tracy,

Owen G. Trainer and Henry Leslie Trickey. The Democrats have no candidates.

Helen M. Ellsworth of 8 Hill Top Road, Braintree, is an independent in the Sixth Norfolk District for the General Court. She is also a Republican candidate for the nomination for the one seat in her district. Her Republican opponent is Edward Avery of 625 Union Street, Braintree. There is no Democratic nominee.

Marion A. Wilson of 8 Brook Avenue, Roxbury, is seeking the House of Representatives seat in the Eighth Suffolk District as an independent progressive, also as a Republican candidate. The other Republicans, seeking the two seats available, are Terrance Adams of Mt. Pleasant Street, and Susan M. Fox of 45 Mt. Pleasant Street.

Democrats Seek Two Seats

Four Democrats seek two seats of this district. They are Garrett H. Byrne, Bernard C. Harkins, Anthony A. McNulty and Patrick J. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan resides at 58 Mt. Pleasant Street, and is one of three candidates who live on that street.

Others who filed papers as independent candidates for the House of Representatives were: James S. Trembley, South Huntington Avenue, 10th Suffolk, Independent; Jonas A. Laraway, Winchester, 29th Middlesex, Independent - Citizen; Charles H. Merrill, Haverhill, 4th Essex, Independent, Labor-Progressive; James A. Thomas, Middleboro, 7th Plymouth, Citizen-Independent; George H. Lewis, 26 Leonard Street, Gloucester, 21st Essex, Independent; Joseph A. Fern, Weymouth, 5th Norfolk, Independent.

BUSINESS COURSES ADDED FOR TEACHERS

B. U. Expands Saturday Division's Curriculum

Methods of teaching commercial subjects form the subject matter of half a dozen courses to be offered for the first time, in addition to the usual group of commercial subjects for teachers, in the Saturday division at the College of Business Administration of Boston University. Dean Everett W. Lord has announced. Prof. Atlee L. Percy is director of the Saturday division, now entering its eleventh year.

Classes this year, as heretofore, in this division of the college, will come on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings, in order that teachers in secondary schools may take advantage of them.

Among the new courses are those on methods of teaching bookkeeping in secondary schools, methods of teaching commercial law in secondary schools, methods of teaching office practice, and methods of teaching shorthand. Other new courses are those in office methods and management, American literature for commercial teachers, and practical methods in constructive thinking.

Mrs. Grace M. Kennedy, educational superintendent for Underwood bookkeeping machines, who has recently returned from Europe will give the course in methods of teaching office practice.

RIVAL CANDIDATES HOLD MASS MEETING

Four of five candidates for the three seats in the House of Representatives from Brookline discussed their candidates at a public meeting in the town hall in Brookline last evening, attended by 44 citizens.

Present Representatives are Renon Whidden and Arthur P. Crosby.

This year, under the redistricting, Brookline is entitled to three Representatives. The other candidates are: John T. Comerford, assessor; Albert F. Bigelow, and Royal Robbins. All were present except Mr. Crosby.

Taxation, conservation of public funds and other matters were discussed by the candidates. The meeting was arranged by Mr. Robbins, who invited the others to speak with him.

WORLD DELEGATES TO GATHER AT CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY

International Body to Meet for First Time in America at Harvard Beginning Sept. 13—Public Invited to Enroll

In an atmosphere mellowed and enriched for all time with the memories and influences of such great scholars as Josiah Royce, William James and George Santayana, the International Congress of Philosophy will convene Monday evening, Sept. 13, in Emerson Hall in the Harvard Yard.

This is the sixth annual meeting of an organization which has never gathered in the United States hitherto.

Delegates from many countries, representing the philosophical groups of the great universities of the Western world and the institutions and groups of the East will sit together in the conferences at the Freshman dormitories which will follow the opening session to discuss phases of the philosophies of all time as reflected in the progress of civilization. Papers are to be read and conducted informally among scholars of the learned societies of the world.

It has been considered eminently suitable that the first meeting should be held in Emerson Hall, that quiet, ivy-clad building in the Sever Quadrangle neighborhood where Royce and James and Santayana taught their students and where bears the name of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president, arranging his return from a European holiday in time to be present, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University will deliver the official welcome to members of the Congress. And the official response of the Congressional body will be delivered by M. le Docteur Paul Lapie, rector of the University of Paris. At the opening meeting Prof. Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, president emeritus of the eastern branch of the American Philosophical Association, Prof. R. C. Lodge of the western branch and Prof. H. W. Stuart of the Pacific branch will speak.

Invitation to Public to Enroll

Opportunity for the public to hear the daily discussions, many of which will take place after the first meeting at the Freshman dormitories on the Riverway, is made possible by a general invitation of the congress that individuals enroll for associate membership with Prof. James Haughton Woods, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Harvard. Such membership will entitle holders to attend all general sessions, and, inasmuch as no other meetings will be in session while these general meetings are being conducted, such visitors are assured of hearing the most important addresses of the day. All delegates will be housed at the Freshman dormitories and the special sessions for them will be held there.

Although the complete program will remain unannounced until the day of convening, a number of announced topics may be cited to indicate the breadth of ground to be covered in the sessions: James Rowland Angell, president of Yale; Prof. H. S. Jennings of Johns Hopkins; Prof. A. H. Driesch of Leipzig University; Prof. A. O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins; Prof. W. N. Wheeler of Harvard and Prof. Wildon Carr of the University of London will be among the experts to take part in the discussion of "The Hypothesis of Emergent Evolution, Its Meaning and the Present State of Argument Concerning It."

The field and problem of relativity, inevitably associated with the communications of Einstein which have so absorbed the attention of scholars in the field since they were made several years ago, will be canvassed by Prof. A. Vassilief of Moscow; Prof. H. Weyl of Zurich and Prof. Alfred N. Whitehead, Lowell lecturer of last year, formerly of Oxford University and now professor of philosophy at Harvard.

Education in France

M. le Docteur Paul Lapie, who holds what is considered the highest educational position in France, a position which has no equal in the educational system of the United States, will read a paper on "Moral Education in the Schools of France."

M. Lapie is the first representative of his position in France to visit the United States, and at the conclusion of the meeting he will tour the country to make a survey of education systems here for the purpose of making comparative study of them as they differ from the system of France.

Under the general title, "The History of Philosophy," there is one section of discussion which is expected to draw from all students of philosophy the utmost enthusiasm and argumentative interest. In the realm of ancient philosophy few men are considered better informed than Prof. John Burnet, who holds a view, which he will set forth in paper to be read by him, that all the utterances of Plato were but echoes of the unwritten ideas of Plato's teacher, Socrates.

It has been said that Professor Burnet holds the view that Plato was but a Boswell to the Johnson of Socrates, and that he is prepared to defend his belief against the arguments of such eminent scholars as Prof. L. Robin of the Sorbonne, Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, Prof. R. C. Lodge of Winthrop, Prof. W. A. Heidel of Wesleyan University, and Prof. Paul Elmer More of Princeton.

Another book, the "Eclogues," is composed of pastoral poems. The sustained majesty, melody, variety of modulation, the stateliness and yet the freedom embodied in the "Georgics" is said to be unparalleled by any other Roman poet.

XENOPHON ("Zen-o-phon") was a general in ancient Athens, who turned his hand to the writing of history, philosophy, essays and orations as well as to war, and with more lasting results. He went into Persia with an expedition of 10,000 Greek soldiers and many miles of hostile country between them and their homeland. Xenophon was one of the generals who led this small army in a masterly retreat from the Tigris to the Black Sea and thence to the Bosporus.

Both the men whose works are described below are named in the roll on the Latin School as well as on the Public Library. Others already discussed in this series of sketches whose names appear on the Latin School list are Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pindar, Herodotus, Thucydides, Caesar, Neps, Livy and Tacitus.

Ancient Latin and Greek literary lights have another little hall of fame in Boston besides the inclusion of most of their names in the carvings on the Public Library. Names of more than 30 whose works have contributed to the education of Boston boys and girls are chiseled upon stone panels across the top of the south end of the old Latin School, now the English High School, at the corner of Dartmouth and Warren Streets.

The men whose works are described below are named in the roll on the Latin School as well as on the Public Library. Others already discussed in this series of sketches whose names appear on the Latin School list are Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pindar, Herodotus, Thucydides, Caesar, Neps, Livy and Tacitus.

The story of this expedition forms the theme of one of his best-known books, the "Anabasis." Most of Xenophon's literary work was done during a period of more than a decade around 380 B. C. when he lived on an estate given to him by the Spartans. He wrote a book, the "Memorabilia," of recollections of Socrates, whose student he had been in youth, and a history of Greece, the "Hellenica," which took up the narrative of the Peloponnesian War where Thucydides left off, and several other works mostly in a vein of romantic philosophy.

VIRGIL ("Virgil") gave to the world the epic poem, "Aeneid," which was declared by Voltaire to be "the most beautiful monument which remains to us of all antiquity." Though he was the son of humble parents, Virgil received a liberal education in Greek literature, philosophy and mathematics, and acquired a remarkable mastery of the Latin language. He was born in 70 B. C., a contemporary of Horace, Lucretius and Seneca. His "Aeneid" is an epic poem of 12,000 lines, the theme of which is the "Anabasis." Most of Xenophon's literary work was done during a period of more than a decade around 380 B. C. when he lived on an estate given to him by the Spartans. He wrote a book, the "Memorabilia," of recollections of Socrates, whose student he had been in youth, and a history of Greece, the "Hellenica," which took up the narrative of the Peloponnesian War where Thucydides left off, and several other works mostly in a vein of romantic philosophy.

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Teaching in City Schools Growing in Public Esteem

Salaries and Professional Standards Higher Interest in Education Increasing

Teaching in the public schools has grown greatly in public esteem in Massachusetts during the last few years, coming to be regarded more and more as a permanent occupation, placing it nearer the strictly professional class than it has ever been before. This advance has been accelerated by a substantial increase in salaries, increased interest in education and higher professional requirements, according to Arthur B. Lott, in charge of research and statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The factors are brought out in a bulletin on salaries of teachers just issued by the department. The bulletin opposes the assertion that women are crowding out men from teaching positions. On the contrary the ratio of women to men in the public schools of the State was only three-tenths greater in 1925 than it was in 1870 when it was 72-10 women to 1 man.

In 1920 it was 9-10 while in 1910 and 1900 it was 10-2-10, the highest it has ever been. In 1838, the first year for which statistics are given, the ratio was 15-10 women to one man. In junior high schools the ratio for last year stands as 73-10 women to 1 man, while in high schools it stands 1910 women to 1 man.

Salary Rises a Factor

The average salary of superintendents of cities and large towns in January, 1920, was \$1,710. By January, 1926, it had increased to \$1,842. The average salary of superintendents in unions of two or more small towns was \$2,292 in 1920 and \$3,129 in January, 1926. The median salary of all superintendents was \$2,950 in 1921 and \$4,000 in 1926.

The average salaries of elementary principals and full time teachers, excluding Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, Revere and seven small towns, in the year 1915-16 was as follows: Elementary school, \$760; high schools, \$1,165; elementary and high schools, \$837. Jan. 1, 1926, these had increased respectively to \$1,238, \$1,695 and \$1,327. On Jan. 1 of this year they stood at \$1,562, \$2,008 and \$1,555. The increase from 1915-16 to 1926 was \$802, or 105 per cent, \$843 or 72.3 per cent, and 89.3 per cent, respectively.

The average salaries of principal and full time teachers stood as follows on Jan. 1 of this year: Elementary schools, men, \$2,319; women, \$1,431; high schools, men \$2,555, and women, \$1,770; special teachers, men, \$2,215, and women, \$1,676. The average for all teachers was \$1,606.

Longer Service Records

More specifically, towns of 800 and 10,000 inhabitants were paying their superintendents from \$3,100 to \$5,500; maximum salaries of principals of elementary schools ranged from \$1,370 to \$2,500; teachers in grades one to six, maximums of \$1,250 to \$1,650; grades one to eight or one to nine, from \$1,200 to \$1,600.

In junior high schools, salaries were as follows: principals, \$1,750 to \$4,500; men teachers, \$1,500 to \$3,000; women teachers, \$1,200 to \$2,500; senior high school principals, \$2,500 to \$4,600; to \$2,800; women department heads, \$1,700 to \$2,000; teachers, men, \$1,600 to \$2,600; women, \$1,500 to \$2,000.

It was found that exclusive of the cities above mentioned and six towns that the highest per cent of women teachers in elementary schools, 9.1 or 11.9, have completed 15 years of experience, while 2 per cent or 263 women have completed over 40 years of experience; the highest per cent of high school men, 10.3 or 124, have completed 15 years of experience, and 7 per cent or nine men over 40 years; the highest per cent of women in high school service, 10.1 or 314, have completed 15 years of service and 1.2 per cent or 37 over 40 years of experience.

Of the 17,642 teachers in elementary schools of the State on June 30, 1924, 185 had had college and normal school training, 654 college, 12,423 normal school, 1,603 city training school, 1,478 secondary school with one year or more of training in all that, 1190 secondary school only, and 118 were not graduates of any school.

Higher Standards

In high schools, 209 had had college and normal school training; 2342, college; normal, 781; city training.

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THIRD FLOOR

CHINESE FIRE ON BRITISH VESSEL

Two Officers Succumb to Their Wounds—Con- sul Sends Note

TRIP TIME REDUCED BY ELECTRIC TRAINS

Chicago Service Very Satisfac- tory, Official Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Complete elec-
trification of the Chicago suburban
service of the Illinois Central system
will be accomplished by the end of
September, according to F. L.

Thompson, vice-president.

Only six steam trains are now being
operated in the territory, as com-
pared with 407 electric ones. New
cars for the electric service are be-
ing received at the rate of eight to
ten weekly. The electrification pro-
gram is working out "very satisfac-
torily," commented Mr. Thompson,
who stated that the only complaints
regarding this service have been
concerning lack of cars.

Speedier service and increased
cleanliness have resulted and more
adequate accommodations for pas-
sengers will be provided when the 84
additional cars ordered are received,
he added.

Marked increase of speed has been
recorded. For example golf players
are carried from the down-town
business district to Matteson, 28
miles southward, in 46 minutes.

Between 7:30 and 9:00 o'clock in
the morning and for the evening rush
there is a train in and out of the
"Loop" district every two minutes on
the average.

Inauguration of through electric
service from South Bend, Ind., to Chi-
cago, every hour on the hour, a 100-
mile trip, marked completion of re-
electrification of the Chicago, South
Shore and South Bend railroad.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various
parts of the world who registered at
the Christian Science Publishing House
yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. P. Plirkner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Waterstown, Wis.
O. E. Meyer, Watertown, Wis.
Miss M. Volkmann, Watertown, Wis.
H. E. Volkmann, Watertown, Wis.
F. J. Glady, Leonia, Los Angeles, Calif.
R. J. Swope, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rowland, Philadel-
phia.

S. Andrews, Huntington, N. Y.

Miss Bessie Hopper, Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Kathryn D. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Edith Lewis, Detroit.

Mrs. James A. Summers, Los Angeles,

J. A. Summers, Los Angeles, Calif.

Grace O. Poe, Hutchinson, Kan.

Georgia M. Willis, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Lillian Hukorn, New York City.

Miss Lydia H. Chambers, East Orange,

N. J.

Mrs. Eila Dunn, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

Mr. T. H. Rutherford, Surrey, Eng.

Miss Erika Texter, Aspinwall, Pa.

Mrs. Lena C. Thompson, Syracuse, N. Y.

W. W. Thompson, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss E. McKinney, London, Eng.

Lydia Newgass, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.

Edgar Newgass, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.

Miss C. M. Newgass, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.

Mrs. O. H. Welcot, Akron, O.

Miss Libuse Ruszka, Cleve, Ill.

Mrs. John B. Hill, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

John B. Hill, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Elsie Christen Messier, Pasadena, Calif.

Miss Katharine Kaufman, New York City.

Miss Josephine W. Bartlett, San Fran-
cisco, Calif.

Miss Annie Warren Price, Scranton, Pa.

Miss Carolyn L. Jameson, Los Angeles, Calif.

Kenneth T. Jameson, Los Angeles, Calif.

Royden W. McCurdy, New York City.

A. J. Chapman, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Frances S. Chapman, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. W. Lourie, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, Columbus, O.

Mrs. William C. S. Ley, Jenkintown, Pa.

Charles Henry Newton G. Clinton Fogwell

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tained exactly. Returned as dain-
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turn them as when you sent them.

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ion of observers here, and coupled
with the recent order to fire on the
Cantonese strike pickets which were
interfering with the unloading of
British goods is regarded by many as
indicating that the British Govern-
ment considers the time has come to
try new tactics in dealing with the
Chinese impasse instead of a policy of
conciliation—or as critics here say,
weakness—which it has tried unsuc-
cessfully hitherto.

It is thought by some that the
fracas with Wu Pei-fu may have a
beneficial effect on the situation of
the British in Canton, where the feel-
ing against Wu is said to be bitterer
than against any other military
leader in China.

The British naval forces on the
Upper Yang-tse-kiang comprise three
river gunboats, and the Monitor repre-
sentative understands that the
third vessel will shortly reach the
neighborhood of Wanhsien, where
trouble has arisen. There are seven
more river gunboats on the lower
Yang-tse and at Hankow, and these
will also be ordered to go to
Wanhsien if necessary. The cruiser
at Hankow is believed to draw too
much water to be able to proceed to
the scene of action, but there is a
sloop at Nanking which could go.
It is, however, thought that if the
fall of Hankow, reported from
Peking, is confirmed, this may en-
able the admiral to change the situation,
as it would necessitate the withdrawal
of General Yang-sen's forces further
north, when it is said he would be
obliged to leave the captured mer-
chant vessels behind.

**BUS TRAFFIC STUDIED
IN PENNSYLVANIA**

**HARRISBURG, Pa. (Special Cor-
respondence)**

A study of results of operation of
motorbuses in Pennsylvania has
been started by the State Public
Service Commission from original
sources through questionnaires sent
to every company, partnership or
individual having such common
carrier vehicles in the state.

Motorbus operation in Pennsylvania
has advanced in the last few years,
and the commission is now
not only confronted by applications
for the same routes, but for exten-
sions of service by large interests
and applications for authority
backed by railroads seeking to
subserve unprofitable and short
branch lines by motor vehicle service.
As a result the commission de-
termined to seek first-hand informa-
tion for the development of

THRIFT EDUCATION WINNING PLACE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Conservative Figure of School Children's Savings for 1924-25 Placed at \$30,000,000—California Educator Gives Views

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Thrift as a subject for every public school curriculum is fast moving out of the category of freak courses and is being integrated with major subjects such as arithmetic, English and home economics with mounting bank accounts for school boys and girls as the result, according to Arthur W. Chamberlain, executive secretary, California Council of Education, California Teachers' Association, and executive director, American Society for Thrift.

"The greatest argument for thrift education in the public schools is the tangible results accomplished to date," said Mr. Chamberlain in an interview. "School savings banks and the public schools are working hand in hand. A recent study shows that in 126 cities scattered through 27 states a total of 1,453,487 pupils receive thrift instruction. In 339 cities, thrift is offered in one or more years of the school course and 1,850,706 pupils receive instruction. In general more attention is given to thrift in the elementary grades than in the junior high or high school.

Great Progress Made

Thrift should be taught, not as a course, but as an integral part of other courses. Arithmetic, while improved as a course, is still full of problems having no relationship to the interests of the pupil or to the activities of after life. They are simply 'problems.' By substituting for these, examples having a basis in fact, the school program is enriched. The same applies to English, history, home economics, which can be co-ordinated with thrift teaching.

During the last 11 years, since the organization of the Committee on Thrift Education of the National Education Association, great progress has been made in thrift teaching in the schools. Efforts have been placed upon the fact that every child should work and earn. He should save and invest, laying aside something, and should spend wisely. Wise spending is sometimes as great as saving. Then, too, pupils are taught that the greatest thrift consists in the proper use of time. The one who wastes time is not a thrifty person. Conservation of natural resources is a phase of thrift.

Some interesting statistics show themselves when considering the school savings. In 108 cities there are upward of 500,000 pupils who are depositors in savings banks, the amount of money on deposit being some \$4,700,000.

In a list of 186 cities where some phase of thrift is offered in one or more years of school, school savings banks are maintained, with 470,000 pupils as regular depositors. In 134 of these 186 cities we have statistics both as to the number of depositors and amounts on deposit. The total savings in these 134 cities at this date amount to \$7,077,923.02.

Another interesting set of figures shows that in 125 cities the school savings amount to \$10,554,830.86, or an average of \$15.21 per pupil.

\$30,000,000 Total Savings

Conservative figures compiled for the school year of 1924-25 give the total savings bank balances as approximately \$30,000,000, with the number of depositors considerably in excess of 3,000,000 and the deposits for the school year approximately \$19,000,000. During the five-year period prior to 1925, the number of school savings banks participants increased 52 per cent; the deposits increased 506 per cent and the bank balances increased 516 per cent. It is safe to say that during the past

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2 Brattle St., Camb. Tel. UNI 6504
1881 Beacon St., Boston Tel. AFB inwall 3355

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"They will learn more than we can teach them when we take them to the big cattle stations and fruit farms," said Dr. A. Talbot Rogers, who is assisting Mr. Wooley in the care of the boys. Dr. Talbot Rogers was born in Australia and is keen as the boys about the visit.

Ten Days in Each State

The boys' parents, for the most part, did not send the boys in the hope that they will want to make a career in Australia, but in order to widen their knowledge. When they go up-country to see the big farms it is hoped that they will stay in Australian homes and come in contact with the Australian people. They are to meet the schoolboys, too, in the schools.

After landing at Fremantle they will spend 10 days in Western Australia and then travel over to South Australia and spend another 10 days there, and the same time in each of the states. They will also visit Tasmania. Already a welcome has been extended to the boys by the Australian people. In some instances they will have free transit in Australia, and always reduced railway fares. The shipping company is also giving reduced fares. The cost to the boys is £125 each. They are to be given a limited amount of pocket-money each week. While on the journey they will wear a uniform consisting of a navy blue reefer coat, long trousers, and a peaked cap. The badge on the cap will be representative of the British Isles.

The party is expected home again at the end of December.

BUSINESS BUREAUS SEEK UNIQUE SIGN

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Widespread use of a copyrighted emblem by business firms throughout the United States as a means of indicating their membership in Better Business Bureaus and emphasizing their support will be advocated by Edward L. Greene, managing director of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc. of New York, at the conference in Detroit, Sept. 20 to 23.

Special attention also will be given to national financing problems at the Detroit conference. Testing of fabrics and comparative pricing also will come in for considerable discussion as well as proper advertising practices, with special relation to men's clothing, furniture and musical instruments.

NO MASKS FOR NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va. (P)—The City Council has adopted an ordinance to prohibit the wearing in a public place of any costume concealing the identity of the wearer. The council asserted the action was taken for "the preservation of public safety."

Representative British Party

There are English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh boys in the party, so that they will have the opportunity of getting to know the boys of their own country, as well as those of Australia. Several boys who go from Dulwich College asked to be in cabins together on board ship, and schoolmates were put together as far as possible. Five boys went from St. Albans.

The boys are between the ages of 16 and 19 years, with one or two exceptions. They were recommended by their headmasters, not because of scholarly attainments, but because they were bright and interested and likely to gain full benefit from the tour. It is essentially an educational visit. The Rev. G. H. Wooley, in charge of the party, was formerly a master at Rugby, and he will lecture

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RADIO

DOUGHNUT COIL GIVES GREATER SELECTIVITY

Used in Antenna Tuner Unit, New Type Coil Improves Ability of Set

New apparatus is constantly being introduced to radio fans, but perhaps what is more interesting, new uses for old apparatus are also being found for those who like to wield the soldering iron. The "doughnut" coil is comparatively new, although it is now well known to the fans and set builders. An interesting adaptation of this type of coil is given in the following article.

An improvement in radio apparatus, the low-loss doughnut coil, can be used in any of the neutrodyne and tuned radio-frequency receivers to increase selectivity in tuning through local stations, and to stabilize the circuit. Its use in place of the customary aperiodic coupler used for tuning the first stage will improve many receivers.

The interference, noise, and general tuning qualities of the first stage are amplified and eventually become the output of the receiver. If the first stage is broad in tuning, the receiver will very likely lack selectivity. The action of the first stage has a great deal to do with the ultimate performance of the receiver.

The usual type of transformer used has a single layer-wound coil on a tube, with a tap taken off for the antenna connection. The field of the magnetic lines of force around the ends of the coil, created by the flow of current through the wire, spreads out and sprays nearby pieces of apparatus, causing distortion and making the receiver unstable in operation.

The low-loss doughnut type of coil, on the other hand, has an entirely self-contained field, which prevents magnetic spraying effects. The low-loss feature of the coil is due to the fact that the wires are indented at every other face around the coil, thereby lowering the distributed capacity and resistance losses below that of ordinary coils to a noticeable degree.

To incorporate the coil in a regular neutrodyne or tuned radio frequency receiver, all that is necessary is to remove the present coil used for tuning the aerial circuit and replace it with a low-loss doughnut coupler. The same condenser can be used to tune the receiver providing it is of .0005 mfd. capacity.

To construct the complete receiver as shown in the diagram, the following list of apparatus will be needed:

- 1 low-loss doughnut coupler.
- 2 radio-frequency transformers, tuned type. (Low-loss doughnut couplers may be used here with excellent results).

.3 .0005 mfd. variable condensers, preferably straight line frequency low-loss condensers, so that the lower wavelength stations will be separated far enough apart to make tuning easy.

5 standard vacuum tube sockets and 5 rheostats, 25-ohm for the C301A, and 40-ohm for the C299 type tubes.

.2 low ratio audio-frequency transformers, 3 to 1 ratio.

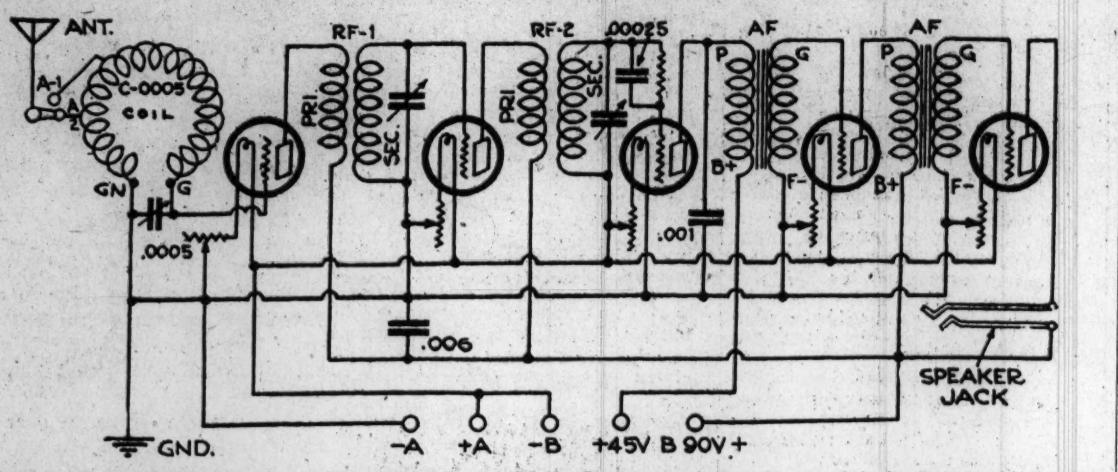
1 .00025 mfd. fixed grid condenser; 2-mesh grid leak; single-circuit phone jack, bidirectional, wire, a 7x24 or 26-inch panel, and a 7x23-inch baseboard will complete the list of apparatus necessary.

Follow out the wiring diagram in building the receiver, spacing the regular, tuned radio-frequency transformers at least six and one half inches apart. If low-loss doughnut coil transformers are used, as well as the coupler, then the spacing can suit the arrangement of the rest of the apparatus in your set, without fear of interstage coupling.

STATION CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Several new broadcasting stations have just been announced by the Radio Section of the Department of Commerce, including the following: International Radio Company, San Antonio, Tex., KGCI, 223.9 meters; Moore Motor Company, Newark, Ark., KGGC, 234.2 meters; Peter J. Testan, Brooklyn, N. Y., WBBC, 249.9 meters; Uhlant Electric Company, Houston, Tex., KTUE, 262 meters; Verne & Elton Spencer, Jennette, Pa., WGM, 372 meters, and Wayne Hospital, Wayne, Neb., KOGH, 450 meters.

The following deletions have also



Five-Tube Tuned Radio Frequency (Two Stages Tuned Radio, Detector, and Two Stages of Audio Frequency) Receiver Using Low Loss Doughnut Coupler in First Stage.

been announced: Browning Brothers, Ogden, Utah, KFWA; Cambridge Radio & Electric Company, Cambridge, Ill., WTAF, and Tarrytown Radio Research Laboratory, Tarrytown, N. Y., WRW.

Several changes in wavelength have been announced also, as follows: WCRM, Chicago, Ill., from 239.9 to 416.4 meters; WQAM, Miami, Fla., from 263 to 285.5 meters; WKBA, Chicago, Ill., from 288.3 to 208.7 meters. Also, Station KOIN, Sylvan, Ore., has changed its call to KOIN, Inc., and Station KFLZ, Anita, Ia., has changed its call letter to KICK.

"Good English" Is British Aim

British Broadcasting Company Strives to Improve the Announcers' Pronunciation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A learned committee on how to pronounce English is now sitting, for radiocasting has developed in the listener a critical sense on the pronunciation of the English-language. Even the announcers at 2LO, who are most carefully selected, are not entirely blameless and have been heard to "boggle" at an unaccustomed word. This committee consists of Dr. Robert Bridges—the Poet Laureate, George Bernard Shaw, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor, Prof. Daniel Jones of the London University, L. P. Smith of the Society for Pure English and Lloyd James, the lecturer.

The object which the British Broadcasting Company has in view is not only to insure uniformity of pronunciation among its many announcers but also to set a standard which shall be as high as that of, say, the Oxford Dictionary. Then one may hear someone say, "I know 'decorous' is pronounced like that because I heard the BBC say it like that."

Some examples may be given which the committee has already recommended.

Acoustics Acoösticks
Autogiro Autojyro
Bads Bad
Chars-a-bancs Sharabang
Chaufeur Show-fer
Courtesy Curtesy
Condolence Condolence
Despicable Desplicable
Gala Gähla
Garage Gärage
Prive-acy Prive-acy
Pre-cedence Pre-cedence
Baldone Baldon
Cahais Cahais
Cally Cally
Lyons Lyons
Rheims Reams

All the above words may be pronounced differently and still be regarded as correct, and it is certainly useless to give the correct pronunciation of some foreign place if listeners have no idea of what place is meant.

MUSICIAN OR VENDOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Commissioners of the District of Columbia and high dignitaries of the police and law departments have wrestled since July of last year over the problem of whether John F. Davis, toting a radio set around the city on a little cart to draw trade while he sells the new fashions, is an itinerant musician or a vendor.

The following deletions have also

Question Box

Some months ago I constructed a simple Browning type of receiver coupled set from a diagram published in a radio magazine in Chicago. The specifications called for the installation of three .0001 mfd. condensers in the plate circuit. I have not been satisfied with the results achieved and I am planning to rebuild the set according to the original design of Mr. Browning. His diagram shows the National Company impedance units with the R-L choke-coil and condensers, which I have included.

I should like to assemble as a part of the set the hook-up of the amplifier published in the Monitor several days ago. Could I inquire a few questions on the R-L choke-coil in the plate circuit to eliminate strays? There are only two connections on the Acme units, one being to the grid and one to the bias battery.

In your diagram the first unit has three connections marked P, G and B plus the remaining unit which is marked P, G and B. Please show me how to connect the choke-coil and if I should connect the bias battery from the plate to the bias terminal or from the first condenser, marked No. 2, to the P-G terminal on the Acme unit. I want to make this amplifier a part of my set in the future.

I have placed a .0001 variable capacitor in series with the bias battery to the grid of the first stage.

I note that you have no B plus connection post, how do I get a battery connection for this tube? I am using a 193, 2 and 201A and CX112 power with a B eliminator that has a high and a low voltage switch so that I can use the tubes as much power as is required.

I have been using nine volts C battery to the last stage tube which includes the 1200B tube. Is this right? I will run a connection from the ground to B minus if the A minus and B minus are connected in the 1200B tube?

In reference to banding the set I have attempted using the Rice system, which has improved it, but I do not get very good results in it. I would like to get Chicago or New York stations with much volume or clearness.

I have placed a .0001 variable capacitor in series with the bias battery to the grid of the first stage.

Going back to the manner in which Mr. Browning balances his hook-up, I note that the A minus and B minus are connected in the 1200B tube?

I note, too, that there is a difference in the values of the condensers and resistors in my set. In your article I would be glad to purchase the National units, but I hate to discard the comparatively new Acme units, which are not as good.

Ans.—Any good impedance or retardation coil of between 50 and 100 henries should work very well as an audio-frequency choke-coil. In the diagram in the audio chx-coil which you speak of there is a radio-frequency choke connected in such a manner as to keep the radio-frequency transformer from being maximum signal strength.

The terminals are marked P, G and B. The one terminal of the tickler coil, the other end going to the plate. The G is connected directly to the grid and the P to the 45-volt B.

In some of the units called impedimenta there is also a terminal marked F, which should be connected to the negative side of the filter condenser. It is wise to connect the negative F to the minus terminal on 1/4 volt C battery. The positive terminal is connected to the positive terminal of the filament. This applies to the first two stages of audio amplification.

Ans.—When a power tube is used in the last stage the impedimenta on the last impedimenta should be that called for by the type tube you are using. With the 122-power tube it is more convenient to use a 1200B tube.

It is also necessary to connect the radio-frequency transformer to the 1200B tube.

The terminals are marked P, G and B.

The A minus and B minus are connected in the 1200B tube, so that no other connection is necessary.

The three-plate condenser, for balance,

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WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (544 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:45—Dinner orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor.

7:30—WBAL mixed quartet. 8—WBAL trio, soloist; John Wilbourn, tenor. 9—Dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WBAL, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program. 10:45—Organ recital.

WGBB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert music.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (360 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball game. 7:30—Farm program.

Concert. 9:30—Time signals and weather forecast.

WBAL, Pittsburgh, Pa. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn Orchestra, Charles Martin, director.

6:15—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke.

7:Book review by Burt McMurtre.

8:Music by the "Weirdos" from WEAF.

9:Special orchestra from WEAF.

10—Baseball results.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Vincent.

7:Book review by Vincent.

8:Music by the "Weirdos" from WEAF.

9:Special orchestra from WEAF.

10—Baseball results.

WVIA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (428 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Emerson.

7:Book review by Emerson.

8:Music by the "Weirdos" from WEAF.

9:Special orchestra from WEAF.

10—Baseball results.

WZB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra. 6:30—"Eskimos" from WEAF.

7:Book review by Emerson.

8:Music by the "Weirdos" from WEAF.

9:Special orchestra from WEAF.

10—Baseball results.

WZK, Chicago, Ill. (356 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra. 6:30—"Eskimos" from WEAF.

7:Book review by Emerson.

8:Music by the "Weirdos" from WEAF.

9:Special orchestra from WEAF.

10—Baseball results.

Thackeray's House in Young Street a Possible Shrine to Him in London

His Homes Were Many, From Mr. Penny's to Palace Green; But Here He Wrote "Vanity Fair"

London Special Correspondence

WHEN the rumor was circulated that Thackeray's house in Young Street, Kensington, had been bought by the proprietors of a neighboring store, and was "likely to disappear." Fortunately the rumor was untrue, and literary London, and thousands of admirers of Thackeray outside the metropolis, were happy to learn that the novelist's home was intact and is to remain so. Although the house has been bought by the owners of the big store, they have no intention whatever of disturbing a single brick or a single slate on its roof, and we have every reason to believe that its present tenant will be able to live there in peace and comfort until such time as he chooses to depart.

This is good news, but the false report has had a certain value, inasmuch as it has called attention to the fact that the great Victorian novelist has no local habitation in London toward which admiring pilgrims may wend their way. Many of Dickens' houses in London have disappeared, but the one in Doughty Street is being maintained as a national treasure-house of Dickensiana. Devout followers of Dr. Johnson may still see the house in Gough Square where he labored over his famous Dictionary, for thanks to the kindness of Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, it has become a metropolitan rival to the birthplace at Lichfield. Similarly the Keats cottage at Hampstead is preserved, and also the house at Chelsea from which Carlyle launched his thunderbolts on an erring and mis- taken world.

The Boy From India

If all these, why not a Thackeray shrine, his fervent devotees are asking; and if a shrine at all, why not the house in Young Street, Kensington, which is more intimately associated with him and his novels than any other of his many homes in London? He had many of them from the day he landed, a little boy from India.

As a boy at the Charterhouse, he was one of some 50 boarders at Mr. Penny's in Wilderness Row, Clerkenwell Road, and if you keep a sharp lookout on the buildings in that dingy thoroughfare you may see a stone tablet recording the fact that he "lived here, 1822-24." In the latter year he left Mr. Penny's to stay with Mrs. Boyes in Charterhouse Square. It cannot be said that the little sensitive lad was happy at the Charterhouse. "We were flogged at school," he said; "we were 50 boys in our boarding-house, and had to wash in leather troughs under a shower with lumps of fat yellow soap floating about in the ice and water." He was at Charterhouse until May, 1828, but he bore the place no ill-will, and nothing in later days delighted him better than to attend the services there on Founder's Day, as Colonel Newcome was in the habit of doing.

He Meets Dickens

Cambridge intervened, and then he entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, occupying chambers in Crown Office Row (which have since been demolished) and also at Brick Court, where Goldsmith had lived. Then Paris intervened, and when he came back to London with his young wife it was to stay with his mother and stepfather, Maj. Carmichael Smyth, at their house, No. 18, Albion Street, Hyde Park. It is still standing, with nothing to distinguish it from its undistinguished fellows, and so, too, is No. 13, Great Coram Street, Bloomsbury Square, his next house. At that period John Leech, his fellow pupil at the Charterhouse, and Charles Keene, both of whom were to be his colleagues on Punch, were living in Coram Street also.

It was while Thackeray was living in Great Coram Street that he applied for the post of illustrator to "The Pickwick Papers," and he and Dickens met for the first time. He told the story afterward at a Royal Academy dinner at which Dickens was present: "I recollect," he said, "walking to his chambers in Finsbury's Inn with two or three drawings in my hand which, strange to say, he did not find suitable." Owing to domestic problems, Thackeray had to break up his home, send his children to their grandparents in Paris, and forage as best he could in hotels and lodgings.

Like a Norman Tower

Not until 1846 did he set up house-keeping again, and then it was at No. 13 (now 16) Young Street, Kensington, which, it is now proposed, shall be made into a Thackeray shrine. How delighted he was at the discovery of this two-story brick house with attic atop, and its double bowed front bulging out like the bow of a Norman tower. "I'll have a flagstaff set over the coping of the wall," he said, "and I'll hoist a standard when I'm home." He wrote to his eldest daughter in Paris, "I am beginning to count the days till you come," and went on to say how he was preparing the place for the reception of her and her sisters. The seven years he lived there were the happiest, as they were the most eventful of his life, for here he wrote "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "Henry Esmond." He filled the neighboring houses with his characters. At the Greyhound (since rebuilt) across the way, Esmond stayed so as to be near his "dear lady," Lady Castlewood, and the beautiful Beatrix. The home of Lady Castlewood was No. 7 Kensington Square, less than a stone's throw from the author's windows.

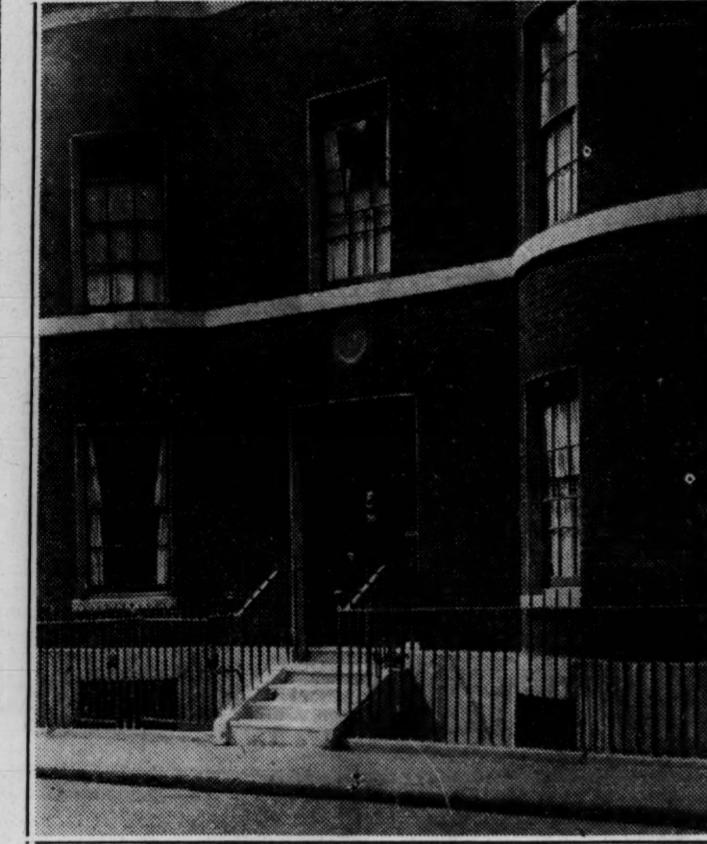
It was from his home in Young Street that Thackeray sailed forth to deliver the first of his famous lectures; it was from Young Street that he set out on his lecture tour in America; and it was in Young Street that he gave the gloomy dinner party in honor of Charlotte Bronte. Everyone waited for the brilliant conversation that never began. The room was dark, the lamp dimmed, and after Charlotte Bronte had left, Thackeray with his hat on was seen at the front door. He put his finger on his lips and walked

out into the darkness, seeking at his club the brightness which he had vainly sought at home.

Moving Again

Thackeray never lost his affection for that sturdy little bow-windowed home. Years afterward he took Mr. James Fields, the American publisher, to the house, and stopping outside, to the house, and stopping outside, he said, "Down with you, you know, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was written; and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself."

The success of the American tour enabled him to remove from Young Street to 36, Onslow Square, the house where he wrote "The Virginians," and part of "Philip." He was there a few years, and then, with



The House in Young Street, Kensington, Where Thackeray Lived for Seven Years

Beyond Sidney Heads

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THIS morning I came on deck just as the sun was mounting in a golden glow of summer heat, the east, and there before me lay the entrance to the jaded harbor of Sydney, Sydney Heads! How many years ago I marveled that spot on the map of the world, like Conrad, vowing to myself that "some day I will go there!" It was one of a notable group of geographical objective points, the Golden Gate, Table Bay, Java Head, and so on. And, passing through those jagged, headlands where the sea in some early hour of time seems to have crashed a way as a swollen mountain torrent overides a dam, I saw in the magnificence harbor of Sydney everything my fancy had pictured. Certainly there is not such another harbor in all the world, less extensive than San Francisco Bay, lacking the majesty of Rio Janeiro or of Cape Town, the charm of Sydney's port lies in its verdant shores, their velvet-green meadows sloping gently to soft distant hills; in its score of tiny, hill-enclosed inlets with their villages and their villas and their farms; in its golden beaches where the surf breaks as softly as within some tropical lagoon; and finally in the splendid vision of a mighty city which unfolds itself as the "Heads" drop astern.

The accent of many lands greets the stroller through Sydney's brilliant streets, quite as half a century ago when the sailing ships of all nations filled her far-sailed harbor. The sailing ships are gone now; indeed, as we came up the harbor this morning not a single "windjammer" was discernible among a great fleet of steel ships where once thronged the merchant sailing vessels of the world. But for all that the cosmopolitanism of this great city "below the line" grows ever more marked. It is perhaps the most striking thing about Sydney today; for, where 10,000 miles from East to West, one expects the provincialism of a new and far-flung land, he finds a mighty community of all the peoples of the world, a community in which are reflected the tastes and characteristics and viewpoints of them all, a city of breadth of vision, of liberal thought tolerant to every race and creed, of independence and virility and immeasurable promise for the future.

Sydney's climate is as tickle as New England's. "We shall have a 'southerly buster' by dark," is the general forecast. And, sure enough, scarce sinks the sun through the dazzling golden haze of an Australian afternoon than there is a change of the wind to the south, a burst of tropical rain, and a drop of 20 or 30 degrees in temperature until, as the evening wears on, overcoats are not uncomfortable. On the whole Sydney's an agreeable climate, especially in the amount of sun-line which it develops. "The sunshine city" is no idle "booster's" concoction here.

No American comes to Sydney but to comment at once upon its resemblance to his own land. Even the accent is, on the whole, more American than British; and American slang is popular. And there are "American" cafes, "American" stores of a dozen sorts, "American" cabarets, and "American" jazz bands.

Some of the less desirable American customs, too, have been adopted, for example, the lurid Sunday morning newspaper. Indeed, one almost concludes that the emulation of America is one of the aims of this great and energetic city of the south. Yet should one be tactless enough to hint as much he will certainly encounter a prompt and very vehement rebuttal. "Sydney is Australian," he will be informed. "And Australia is for Australians." In fact, I am inclined to believe that this is a little too much emphasized. There is danger of the young generation of Australians forgetting that Australia is, first of all, British; that all she is or may become she owes to England.

That is one phase of the influence of the National A. A. F. is exercising over the entire country. Maybe it hasn't taken up your sport yet for specific emphasis, but there is no telling when it will. It concentrates on different phases of the entire picture from time to time, while working on the whole picture right along.

A year ago, along with baseball,

the federation determined to pro-

ceed to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

This federation limits its interest to strictly amateur affairs, claiming no interest in professional matters.

Often it is a matter of distinction as to just whether a certain player may be classed as an amateur.

(c) It is opposed to all practices which are harmful to individual or amateur athletics in general. It requires the need of wise organization and supervision of athletics and co-operation in making these efficient.

Service over, the parson and the rest join in the "serious" business of the day. Billies and saddle-quarts are carried to the river's brink and filled, and soon the sweet scent of burning gum-leaves fills the air as a score or so of fires begin to crackle. Little groups of old friends gather at the meal, and mutual jokes, stock prices and prospects, and above all the old stories of "good rains" are discussed, as the afternoon wears pleasantly away. At last, toward sundown, baskets and billies are repacked, horses harnessed and saddled, and one by one, the churchgoers drift away in the twilight, leaving the empty church, as the moon rises, to show its black heavy shadow across the lonely little clearing.

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Going to Church Out Back, in the Bush

There It Is a Serious Social Event, Happening Every Month or Two

GOING to church is not always the ultra-respectable, out in the backwoods of Australia, as most folk, by sheer force of habit, are apt to believe. There are places—many of them—in this great, empty void, where "church" is one of the periodic pleasant excitements that punctuate the unrelaxed sunny serenity of the happy life out back. In Queensland and New South Wales—scattered at immense distances through the bush, and built by the combined generosity of the surrounding squatters—there are homely little churches where, at intervals that vary according to the area of the bush parson's beat, services are held.

These little churches are generally built on a little clearing amid dense masses of impenetrable prickly pear, or various other bush wild life of the scrub. The nearest habitation often being a station homestead some 10 miles away, and these "neighbors," being nice and handy, as it were, regard the church as their special care, and make themselves responsible for its orderliness and cleanliness; a member of the household, too, generally acts as organist. Every two or three months the mailman, on his weekly 120-mile or so ride, brings the news to the station that "the parson" will be round at such and such a Sunday. Thereafter great are the preparations. The church is swept and garnished as a matter of course, but, to (the majority of those concerned), far more important are the preparations for the great picnic on the river bank—a meeting of the clans that provides a reunion for all the good friends and neighbors that make up the bush population. When the important Sunday arrives, starts are made—from daylight onward, according to the distance of the various homesteads from the church—by buggy, on horseback, and by car, and by 10 o'clock or so every patch of bush in the usually deserted little clearing is occupied by a horse, and all around are scattered saddles, harness, hampers, and empty vehicles. The service is always a pleasant one, for these bush parsons are the "real Mackay" (as the Australians call it)—fine, sincere, and kindly men, reflecting in their broad outlook the immensity of the bush silences.

Service over, the parson and the rest join in the "serious" business of the day. Billies and saddle-quarts are carried to the river's brink and filled, and soon the sweet scent of burning gum-leaves fills the air as a score or so of fires begin to crackle. Little groups of old friends gather at the meal, and mutual jokes, stock prices and prospects, and above all the old stories of "good rains" are discussed, as the afternoon wears pleasantly away. At last, toward sundown, baskets and billies are repacked, horses harnessed and saddled, and one by one, the churchgoers drift away in the twilight, leaving the empty church, as the moon rises, to show its black heavy shadow across the lonely little clearing.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Digging for Dinosaurs

A Review by
E. A. HOOTON
Harvard University

On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews, with an introduction and a chapter by Henry Fairfield Osborn. New York: American Museum of Natural History. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.

SSENDOWSKY writes of more thrilling adventures in Mongolia than those narrated by Dr. Andrews, leader of the Central Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, but Dr. Andrews' story is hardly less interesting and does not put the same severe strain upon the credulity of the reader. It is the admirably written narrative of the field work of one of the most ambitious research expeditions ever organized. While it does not purport to be a definitive account of the results of the various expeditions described, it does nevertheless summarize the main achievements in a manner accessible to lay reader and natural scientist alike. Dr. Andrews has an excellent narrative style; indeed, one rarely reads a book on exploration or travel written in such a charming manner and relating facts of such absorbing interest.

The explorations in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia were undertaken in order to verify a Delphic utterance of Professor Osborn to the effect that Asia would prove to be a paleontological garden of Eden, the birthplace of reptiles, mammals, anthropoid apes, and the ancestors of humans. This prophecy has been fulfilled, to the complete satisfaction, at least, of the Oracle and of his questing disciples.

Collected \$250,000

The preparations for the expeditions involved among other things the raising of \$250,000 in New York City for the financing of the project. Anyone who has ever tried to raise money for such a purpose will admit at once that Dr. Andrews is a great man when he learns that this sum was collected, largely through his personal efforts, in a year's time. A man who could find that amount of loose money in New York would have no difficulty in finding "missing links" in the Gobi Desert, or at any rate dinosaur eggs, which would amount to the same thing, as far as Wall Street is concerned. And Dr. Andrews has not disappointed the expectations of his patrons.

Readers who delight in tales of big game will find ample pabulum in this volume. Dr. Andrews gives a vivid description of his pursuit of the "Golden Fleece" worn by the aksin, a strange kind of goat-antelope which resembles also a cow. One of the most interesting chapters is that dealing with a motor chase after antelopes and wild asses. It should be noted that the members of this expedition did not slaughter wild animals for "sport," but killed only such as were required for food or for museum exhibits. Perhaps it is because of the serious purpose of the expedition that even a popular account of its activities is free from that depressing banality which characterizes the travel books of casual "sportsmen."

Important Finds

Descriptions of the country and of its inhabitants are frequently interspersed with instructive accounts of the difficulties of travel in the desert. But the larger part of the book is devoted to the narration of hunting and finding fossils. We are introduced to the remains of the Baluchitherium, a gigantic fossil rhinoceros-like animal which frequented Mongolia ("the roof of the world") in Miocene times some millions of years ago. Abundant skeletal

remains of this animal were recovered by the paleontologists of the expedition.

Even more important was the discovery of the skull of a small herbivorous land reptile, which was named Protoceratops, "the first horned dinosaur," because it was recognized as the ancestor of the later horned dinosaurs found in later deposits of Mongolia. The significance of these finds is clearly summarized in a chapter contributed to the work by Professor Osborn.

Then, of course, there is the discovery of the far-famed dinosaur eggs, ten-million-year-old delicacies from the Cretaceous deposits. They were the first of their kind ever seen by modern man and they make possibly a new study, "paleontology."

Professor Osborn's Visit

A feature of the 1923 expedition was the visitation of the prophet, Professor Osborn, who had come to witness the fulfillment of his oracular utterances. In this connection there occurred an interesting incident. The members of the expedition had found in a desert basin euphemistically dubbed "the Valley of Jewels" a single tooth representing an archaic group of hoofed mammals known as the Amphylopoda. After examination of this rare specimen Professor Osborn visited the site of its discovery. Then suddenly, after a 10-mile drive and tiffin, he pointed to a low sandy hillock a half-mile away and said, "I am going to find another Coryphodon tooth." Two minutes later he waved his arms and shouted, "I have it, another tooth!" It was an upper left cheek tooth of the same size as the upper right tooth previously found by Dr. Andrews.

The trail of ancient man was finally hit upon in 1925 when Mr. N. C. Nelson, archaeologist of the American Museum, joined the expedition. Abundant flint implements, potsherds, and ostrich-eggshell beads were discovered in the dunes of Shabarakh Usu. The conservative and dependable Nelson refused to recognize in these a very early Old Stone Age culture, but considered that they belonged to an industry very similar to the Azilian of France, which dates from the beginning of the present geological epoch, perhaps 12,000 or 15,000 years ago. The geologists of the expedition considered the lowest strata in which remains of the "Dune Dwellers" were found to be post-glacial and about 20,000 years old. Just south of the region in which the central Asiatic expedition was working two Jesuit explorers found Mousterian implements presumably of an earlier period, but so far no skeletal remains of fossil man have been encountered in the Mongolian area.

Abundantly Illustrated

"On the Trail of Ancient Man" is abundantly illustrated with excellent photographs of geological, taken by the expedition photographer and many reconstructions of fossil animals, the remains of which were found by the party. On page 50 there is a graphic delineation with the following legend:

The homes of the dinosaurs of the Cretaceous beds of Iran Dabu. In the background iguanodonts are being attacked by deinodonts. In the foreground the Ostrich dinosaurs are running away in a cretaceous panic. One could imagine a cretaceous pal or a glacial chill, but what is a "cretaceous panic"?

Perhaps one might suggest that succeeding editions of this interesting work be given some such pleasant

antly alliterative title as "Tracking Titanotheres" or "Sifting Sands for Sauropods," which would be less misleading than the present title, "On the Trail of Ancient Man," unless the last-named has been employed in a Pickwickian sense. It is true that the jacket of the book shows a string of camels proceeding along what may be a desert trail. But whether the trail leads to human precursors or dinosaur eggs, the book is the record of a very considerable achievement and should be widely read.

More Aid to the Operagoer

Fifty Favorite Operas, by Paul England. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

EBUNKING of music, and of opera in particular, goes gayly on. Mr. Spaeth in "The Common Sense of Music" pretty thoroughly deflated the pundits' envelope. Mrs. Watkins with her "First Aid to the Operagoer" made operagoing possible to non-musical people with a grain of humor. Streatchfield's "The

Edited by Bliss Perry. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

History and Manual of Industrial Education up to 1870, by Charles Alpheus Bennett. Peoria, Ill.: The Manual Press. \$3.50.

On to Oregon, by Horace Willard Morrow. New York: William Morrow & Co. Inc. \$1.75.

Sinister House, by Charles C. Booth. New York: William Morrow & Co. Inc. \$2.

Wayfarer, by Kathleen Millay. New York: William Morrow & Co. Inc. \$2. "Styrborn," by E. R. Edmondson. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.

Jarnegan, by Jim Tully. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.

The Hydrographic Office, Its History, Activities and Organization, No. 42 and 43. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

Tanglewood, by Joseph Hergesheimer. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Sea Fog, by J. S. Fletcher. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Fadion Papers, by Viscount Grey. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.50.

When I Was a Girl in Sweden, by Anna-Mia Hertzman. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.25.

Land and Sea with Caesar, by R. F. Wells. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

Patricia and the Other Girls, by Robert E. Sherwood. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.50.

What Rosalie Dore Won, by Amy Brooks. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.25.

History's Most Famous Words, by Mrs. Chetwood Smith. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$2.50.

Here We Are Again, Recollections of an Old Circus Clown, by Robert E. Sherwood. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$3.50.

Technique in Dramatic Art, by William Boworth. New York: The Macmillan Company.

My Son John, by E. B. Dewey. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.50.

Allegro, by Armistead C. Gordon. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.50.

Hampton Court Garden, Old and New, by Ernest Law. London: York House. \$3.60.

Campaigns of the Civil War, by Walter Geer. New York: Brentano's. \$1.

The Elements of Dynamic Symmetry, by Jay Hambidge. New York: Brentano's. \$4—Hand Women Cloth \$5.

The Inner Harbor, by Willibert Snow. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Selected Poems of Carl Sandburg. New York: West, New York: West.

Tattered's Daughter, by Henry Harbmann. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

Notre Dame, by Guy de Maupassant. New York: Brentano's. \$2.50.

Rosalie's Journal and Other Papers, by Austin Dobson. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

Fairy Tales for Young Players, by Glenn Collett. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Philip and the Faun, by William Bowen. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Big Mogul, by Joseph C. Lincoln. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Lahes, by A. Hamilton-Gibbs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Grey Coast, by Nell M. Gunn. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Into the Void, a Bookshop Mystery, by Florence Converse. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Clotheshop, by James Woodward Sherman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

The Bright Face of Danger, by C. M. Sublette. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Highroad of Peril, by Alfred H. Bill. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Wild Plum, by Orrick Johns. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Snake Gold, by Hervey White. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

How Insects Live, by Walter Housley. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Sunset Island had just one house

Two Books for Girls

Maida's Little School, by Inez Haynes. New York: The Viking Press. \$1.50.

Gay's Year on Sunset Island, by Margaret Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

on it, a planter's residence, abandoned some five years before. The first adventures of Gay and her relatives was the rehabilitation of the gardens, walks and roads, and then, most gorgeous fun of all, the exploration of the island.

For Sunset Island was once a pirate's island. Upstairs in an old trunk there was a faded yellow map showing where Sir Henry Morgan had buried a part of his treasure, and unless the map and the tradition were utterly wrong, Sunset Island was the place. Still, generations of owners had scoured the island for the hidden gold and had not found it.

Well, with five active young people on a small island, treasure would have had work to stay perpetually hidden. The pleasing part of the story is that it is not too good to be true. There are other kinds of treasure on a tropic island besides that buried by buccaneers.

Another excellent quality of the book is the natural girl's language, bubbling irrepressibly out of her lively interest in everything she sees and hears. Gay sounds like a genuine girl and invests her story and all its characters with an air of actuality.

For Younger Children

Littlebites, by Edith J. Craine and Alberta N. Burton. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co.

Captain Sandman, by Miriam Clark. Potter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

"LITTLEBITES" was the way Elizabeth first pronounced her own name, and Littlebites she remained up to the time she was 6 years old and went with Father-en-Mother, half-grown-up Elwyn and almost-grown-up Phil to Uncle Dick's ranch out West.

Children who read this book will travel with Littlebites in a Pullman car across the country, and become acquainted with the horses, calves and other live stock of a ranch. They will read about the way Littlebites learned to ride, her experiences with Indians, a wonderful picnic in a canyon and the prompt fashion in which Littlebites and her small friend kept Uncle Dick from being robbed. It is a jolly book, full of action, and, for the benefit of those who are selecting reading material for their children, let it be added that it is written competently and quite as if the authors were familiar with the ground. The illustrations by Dorothy Lake, Gregory are uncommonly delightful. The book is suited to little girls of just about the age of Littlebites. Most boys of even that tender age scorn a book about a girl.

An Adventure Story for Girls

Girls who like tales of adventure are generally forced to read boys' books, which is no harm of course, but Mrs. Aspinwall's adventure story is written for girls, entirely from a girl's standpoint. It is even written in the first person, as if 15-year-old Gay Anhersley were telling the story herself.

Gay lives with a happy family of cowboys, real and adopted, in a New England town until her Uncle Charles' bank failed. Then their home had to be sold and Uncle Joe appeared. Uncle Joe was a sea captain with a wonderful plan for taking the entire family to an island he owned near Martinique. With one voice the family accepted his invitation and their delightful adventures began.

Sunset Island had just one house



Cover Design for Meade Minnegerode's New Novel, "Cordelia Chantrell," Which Putnam's Are Publishing This Week.

Alsace Restored

A Wayfarer in Alsace, by B. S. Townroe. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

THE EARL of Derby contributes an introduction to this excellent little book on the history and attractions of Alsace. The author, who is an expert on housing and much interested in architecture, has steered a middle course between the writing of a guide-book, pure and simple, and of a book of merely personal and amateurish experiences. There is enough history to bring out the real interest of the famous old town and enough about present day conditions to take the book almost indispensable to anyone who contemplates visiting Alsace or who wishes to acquaint himself with the state of affairs—and of feelings—in that country today.

Naturally, the first question that

will be asked is as to whether the Alsace is whole-heartedly glad to be back again under the French flag.

and Mr. Townroe is in no doubt as to the answer. Heavy taxation is causing a certain amount of grumbling, he says, but an exhaustive inquiry into the feelings of nearly every section of the people has convinced him that the country could never have been reconciled to forming part of the Reich. Materially, Germany did a good deal for the country, but the two peoples never understood each other, as the notorious Zabern incident only too clearly proved. Their notions of humor do not agree.

Much is being done in Mulhouse and other industrial centers toward improving the housing conditions of the working people, and the trustees of a model garden city have a clear conception as to the lines on which this should be run. In a garden today, they say, "the expert gardener spends time and trouble over the strong seedlings, but those that are weak he throws on one side. But in the human world money is being freely taken out of the pockets of hard-working taxpayers in order to subsidize the thriftless, lazy and selfish members of society," and they accordingly try to reverse this situation and give houses first to the industrious worker who is bringing up the family.

The author has much that is of interest to say about the manner in which many Alsatians kept up their connection with France throughout the period from 1870 to the World War. Thousands of young men emigrated every year to escape conscription in the German army, and during the war there were in the French army no fewer than 150 generals on active service who were natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

One of the most instructive chapters in the book describes the development of the textile industry of Mulhouse, though the searcher after romantic interest will turn more readily to the account of Goethe's experiences as a student at Strasbourg, experiences which there is good reason for believing inspired him with the main theme of "Faust."

In this connection it is perhaps well to recall a similar private donation which has achieved extraordinary results. I refer to the action of a Lloyd's underwriter, Mr. Angerstein, who, some hundred years ago, left a small collection of moderately important pictures to the British nation, together with a sum of £30,000, on condition that the Government should erect the present National Gallery, and provide a yearly contribution of £5,000 toward its upkeep and the acquisition of new pictures. The public at large is not aware that the conditions accepted by the Government have not been altered in substance to this day, and the National Gallery in London is one of the first collections in the world.

Font de Rubiniat, to whom I told this story, was a courageous member of the Alsatian standards and made a superb collection of pictures which was offered to them by the ordinary provincial touring company that visited Reus; accordingly they constructed as an annex to the building an excellently equipped theater with a seating capacity of some five or six hundred spectators. I understand that, as a result, the very best companies are glad to play to this Reus audience, whereas formerly such companies would not have visited the little town.

As the building given by the donor was of ample proportions, the members have found room, on the second floor, to begin a series of evening

classes which bids fair to become a properly established school of arts and crafts. Here then is a splendid monument of private enterprise, one which would benefit any locality, however small, which as an example may well encourage some of our modern millionaires, who frequently hesitate to give their wealth merely because they are skeptical of the ultimate utility of their donation.

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THE HOME-FORUM

"Our Country Clean and Our People Beautiful"

WHEN I get to Venice I shall, of course, like all other devout tourists, be prepared with my Ruskin tucked under my arm to interpret to me the architecture of St. Mark's. In Florence too, Ruskin and Browning shall be indispensable guides. But fortunately, it is not necessary to travel to Italy, even to England to feel the persuasive influence of this remarkable man. Enough has already been written upon the influence of Ruskin upon economics and industry, about his resuscitation of the paintings of Turner, about his influence upon such men as Morris and Rossetti, even about his splendor of style and his sonorous rhythms. Now I would tell rather how the reading of Ruskin may stimulate the ordinary, everyday motives of most of us, in our ordinary, everyday living.

If it is spring, I walk along the country road, conscious as never before of the fresh greenness of it all. I recall Ruskin's lovely lines about the ways of trees, or a passage where he describes the grass with exquisite fidelity and true poetry; for after all, it was Ruskin who first celebrated "leaves of grass."

Or I go to the shore and watch the breakers roll in—the breakers that the average observer describes as "rising and falling," which I also had taken for granted; and then another passage of Ruskin flashes across my consciousness.

"The waves do not rise and fall. They change. Change both place and form, but they do not fall; one wave goes on, and on, and still on; now lower, now higher, now tossing its mane like a horse, now riding it self together like a ball, now rolling, now steady, but still the same wave, till at last it seems struck by something, and changes, one knows not how—becomes another wave."

After that, one really sees a wave, even though he be first through Ruskin's and not his own dim eyes!

And then at the mountains, which Ruskin with delightful partiality finds the beginning and end of all natural beauty. Through his eyes we see the profusion of color, the "soft" or "grave tenderness" the enamel-like variegated beauty of the flowers, the mountain lake, in its wonderful calm serenity.

"The sea seems only to pause; the mountain lake to sleep and to dream."

But one need not be a nature-lover; one can be quickened in powers of observation in city streets also. Going through a picture gallery after a reading of Ruskin is not the perfunctory task that some of us must confess it was of old! There are a thousand new, delicate points to observe in line and color.

We may wish indeed to disagree entirely with Ruskin's estimate of "The Slave Ship," but at any rate we study it as never before. And a Titan or a Tintoretto has a new meaning and magnificence.

The most potent spell of all is exerted on us as we walk the

streets. "Tell me what you like, and I will tell you what you are." Searching words those; do we dare to stand the test? Look at the buildings about us and see what manner of men those architects were. Today we may be on Gothic quest, in search of gables, flying buttresses, grouped arches. How critically we view the stained glass windows, for the color and also for the symbolism! Or we pass by the churches and survey the public library, the schools, even the banks, and speculate on their appropriateness, and their expressive-ness of the ideals of the builders, and of future users. Did they build for all time? Did they worship the "goddess of getting-on"? What indeed is the significance of the skyscraper? How much is it in greed and gladiolus; how much aspiration and yearning, a childlike groping toward an inner grandeur?

♦ ♦ ♦

What would Ruskin say of our homes—the vast acres of apartment houses, with the constant migration of tenants? We know only too well; and yet we realize that Ruskin's intolerance might not be quite fair; for in the tiny apartment we have witnessed warmth and intimacy of affection in striking contrast to the cold formality of the aesthetically beautiful "home," so attractive in the pages of an architectural magazine.

But if Ruskin aroused our interest and idle curiosity merely in tree and flower, river and sea, paintings and Gothic architecture, the study of him might indeed be (as some already suppose it!) a dilettante's amusement for this workaday world. No, it is something that goes far deeper. Granted that he has quickened our outward vision, sharpened our intellectual discrimination; he has done far more, for he has touched our hearts.

Who that has read it will ever forget that ironical passage in which he describes our attitude:

"Your ideal of life then is, I think, that it should be passed in a pleasant undulating world, with iron and coal everywhere, underneath it. On each pleasant bank of this world is to be a beautiful mansion, with two wings; and stables and coach-houses; a moderately sized park; a large garden and hot-houses. . . . Here the gentleman and his beautiful family are to dwell in luxury." At the bottom of the bank is to be a mill. In this mill are to be in constant employment from eight hundred to a thousand workers, who . . . always express themselves in respectful language."

How often as we ride in a train our attention is arrested by the look on the face of a fellow passenger of bitter endurance, passive, passionate acceptance of the facts of human life; and we remember that terrific indictment of the industrial scheme: "You must either make a tool of the creature, or a man of him. Division of labor is more properly, division of men—divided into mere segments of men."

♦ ♦ ♦

Ruskin has so long been regarded by one class of people as a master of harmonious language (in a prose style now out of date), or, by another, as a teacher of art (often described), or by still another as a guide in the study of economics (a study in which his methods are now antiquated, unsuited to our needs); that there is a tendency to neglect him, to relegated his teachings to the past. But if he is to continue to be a guide to future generations, and some of us are sanguine enough to believe that he will—it will be as a potent personality whose sensitiveness, combined with extraordinary diligence, will put to shame our dullness and stagnation.

Theories of art and of economics will come and go, but not so the spirit that animated Ruskin when he wrote:

"You cannot have a landscape of Turner without a country for him to paint; you cannot have a portrait by Titian without a man to be portrayed—the beginning of art is in getting our country clean and our people beautiful."

We realize that Ruskin is still a prophet, since he is still so far in advance of us. He has unerringly laid his finger upon the relation of art and conduct; the one meaning by which art can be revealed to the average man—not as a luxury, but as a necessity, an essential, fundamental fact of civilization.

C. E. B.

The Steersman's Song

The fore-shrouds bar the moon—
 A lit abut.

The port-rail laps the sea—
 Aloft all taut, where the wind clouds skim.

How to the cutwater snug and trim,
 And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh sea-room and lee-room—
 And a gale to run afore,

From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait.

 But my heart lies snug ashore."

Her hull rolls high, her nose dips low—
 The rollers flash alee—

Wallow and dip and the upturned screw
 Sends heart-beats quivering through

 And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh sea-room and lee-room—
 And a gale to run afore—

Sou'east by South and a bone in her mouth.
 But my heart lies snug ashore."

The steersman's arms are brown and hard,
 And pricked in his fore-arms be a ship, an anchor a love-knot true;

A head of red and an arrow of blue;
 And the head of the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh sea-room and lee-room—
 And a gale to run afore—

The ship to her chart, but Jack to his heart.
 And my heart lies snug ashore."

From "The Poems of Robert

Cameron Roger."

Snake Apples

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FRALD, pixie-fingered vine,
How sly of you to choose
The wild persimmon tree's
Slim satin skin!

Her tufted leaves, I know,
Are richly green like plush,
And when your apples grow
Spaced evenly

Along your brittle thread,
In deep green splendor
Blaze and burn their red.
Such vanity!

But you are rogue as well.
Your gaudy courage dares
To paint your vivid spheres
With scarlet fire,

Luring bird banditti,
Who will not touch your flame,
But, having come, they feast
On lusciousness;

For under green plush leaves
So wisely tufted, hide
Persimmons, bluely black
And frost dusted!

Evantha Caldwell.

Cardigan Bridge Over the Teifi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS writes of Cardigan, in his *Itinerary of Wales* (1188), "The noble river Teifi flows here, and abounds with the finest salmon, more than any other river of Wales."

He expatiates on the wonderfully high leaps made by the salmon of the Teifi, "near the ancient residence of St. Ludoc, where the river, falling from a great height, forms a cataract, which the salmon ascend"—that is, he says that it would appear wonderful "were it not the nature of that species of fish to leap."

If only Geraldus could have foreseen how we of a later day—seven hundred and thirty-eight years later—would be so greatly interested in the Cardigan, of 1188, than to know how the salmon leaps, he would have written more than this brief description:

"The church dedicated to St. Ludoc (the St. Clitaus of Leland?), the mill, the bridge, the salmon leap, an orchard with a delightful garden, all stand together on a small plot of ground."

The church dedicated to St. Ludoc, the Teifi at Cardigan and connects the county with Pembrokeshire. Cardigan, a seaport town, built high, has some interesting buildings and a fine view. The ruins of the old castle, built in 1091, are at the foot of the ancient bridge, hidden by comparatively modern walls.

Cardigan, in the south, is the most primitive and wildest county in Wales, so hilly that there is scarcely any level land. Among its "vast sweeping ranges of hills" are numerous small lakes, and ancient mines, worked last in the sixteenth century.

Moon Flower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Autumn's tender fancy sprung,
Too fair for noontide's crisping
glance,

Unfurled your lovely petals when
The fairies in the starlight dance.

Upon the hills a flaming host,
September's gorgeous pageants trail,

And yet than you green-kirtled
spring

Has naught more exquisite nor frail.

The attired breezes bear young song
Of fragrance through the twilight
hour,

Where snowy blossoms one by one
Unfold against the hlosed bower.

White magic lingers softly where
Your mystic lamps in beauty glow;

Sweet peace descends—the garish
day

Is but a dream of long ago.

Maude DeVerse Newton.

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE book of Genesis contains another Abraham who often experienced this leading of an omniscient Providence. Abraham Lincoln once said, "I have had so many evidences of His (God's) direction, so many instances when I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt that this power comes from above. . . . I am satisfied that when the Almighty wants me to do or not to do any particular thing, He finds a way of letting me know it."

The undertaking of the first Abraham's commission was prospered not only because he himself was governed and guided, but because every other one concerned was likewise under the same benevolent control.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, divine Principle, the one infinite intelligence, perpetually governing man, His idea, in accordance with His perfect plan. As Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 507), "Infinite Mind creates and governs all, from the mental molecule to infinity."

The seeming discord and disorder in the world are due to false material sense, ignorance of God's government and of the real spiritual universe. As this ignorance is displaced by correct understanding, the divine government and direction are manifested in human affairs. But, one may ask, does God concern Himself with my individual life and interests? Most assuredly. Nothing real is beyond the jurisdiction and loving care of this ever operative Principle. How, then, continues the inquirer, may I avail myself of His leadership? By heeding His angels. Note that Abraham told his agent that the Lord would send His angel with him.

Again, if one under the impulsion of divine Love endeavors to effect a reconciliation where an estrangement has existed, he may act with the assurance that the same divine Love that prompts him governs the entire situation, and will make ready the way before him. Two events recorded in the book of Acts clearly illustrate the subject. When Saul of Tarsus, blinded by his experience on the Damascus road, was praying for light, he saw in a vision one named Ananias coming in and ministering to his need. Ananias, also in a vision, had been apprised of Saul's condition, and was commissioned to visit him and restore his sight. Cornelius, the centurion, also, desiring to learn more of the Christ-way, was divinely instructed to send for the Apostle Peter, who in turn was prepared by a revelation when on the house-top to comply with the request of Cornelius and accompany his messengers back to Cæsarea.

One of the outstanding contributions of Christian Science to Scriptural interpretation is its explanation of the term "angels." In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 581), "angels" are defined as follows:

"God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, countering all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

As the servant of Abraham was moved to take the right course as he listened to the voice of God speaking by his ideas, or angels, so to the

receptive consciousness today will come a message from God, ever presenting divine Mind, indicating the proper procedure under the circumstances.

There lived in more modern times another Abraham who often experienced this leading of an omniscient Providence. Abraham Lincoln once said, "I have had so many evidences of His (God's) direction, so many instances when I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt that this power comes from above. . . . I am satisfied that when the Almighty wants me to do or not to do any particular thing, He finds a way of letting me know it."

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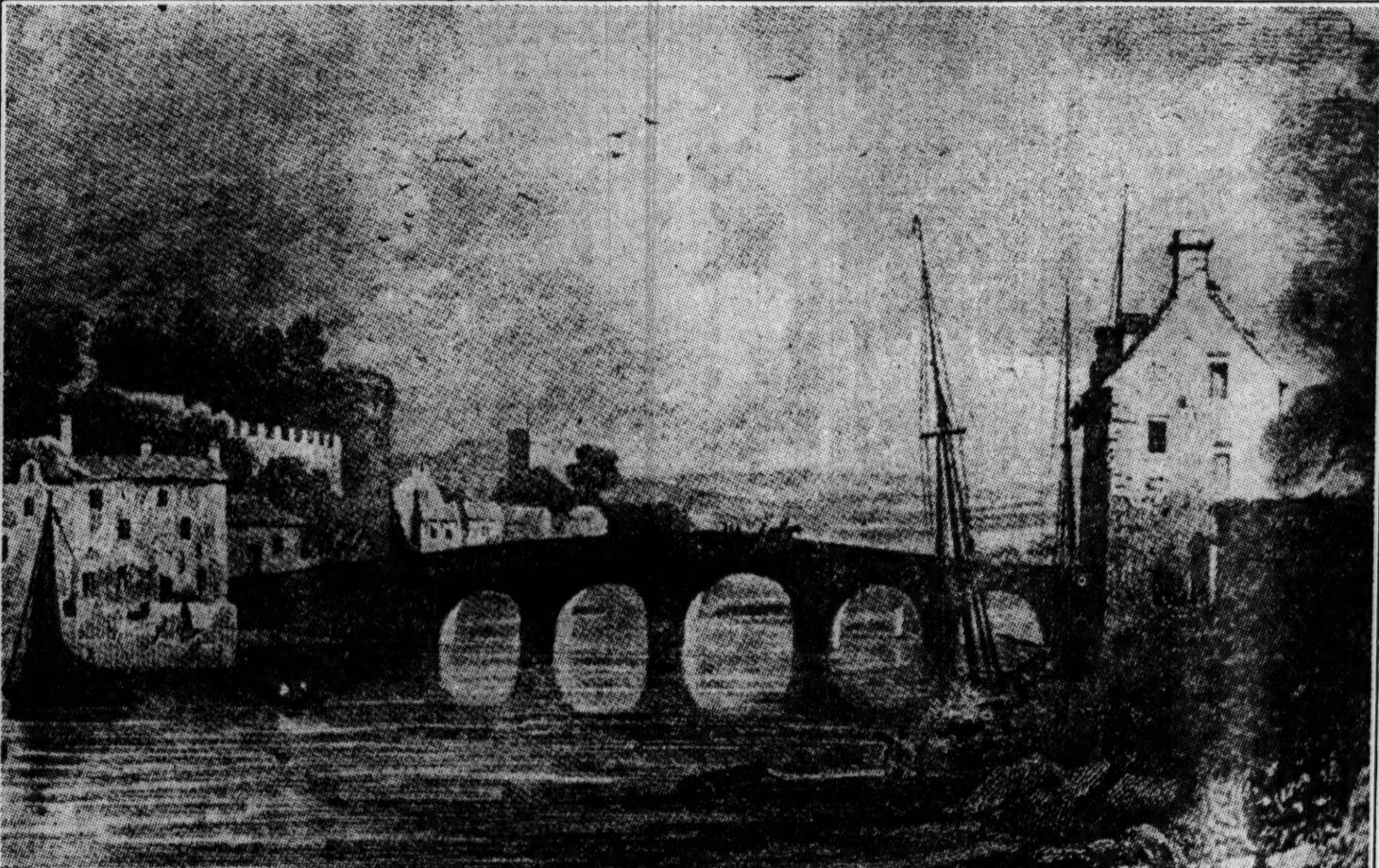
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"God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, countering all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

As the servant of Abraham was moved to take the right course as he listened to the voice of God speaking by his ideas, or angels, so to the



Cardigan Bridge, in Wales. From an Old Painting

"The Tiniest Poems in the World"

Naturally enough, "the tiniest poems in the world" are to be found in the literature of that land of enchanting diminutives, Japan. One of the charms of the Japanese lyric poetry is its unlikeness to the verse of other lands. It has neither rhyme nor quantity nor parallelism; its two chief forms being the *tanke*, which has thirty-one syllables, and the *hokku* with its seventeen! Within these narrow limits, however, a world of meaning is often compressed, or at least implied, in the impressionistic manner characteristic of all Japanese art.

How often as we ride in a train our attention is arrested by the look on the face of a fellow passenger of bitter endurance, passive, passive, passionate acceptance of the facts of human life; and we remember that terrific indictment of the industrial scheme:

"You must either make a tool of the creature, or a man of him. Division of labor is more properly, division of men—divided into mere segments of men."

♦ ♦ ♦

Ruskin has so long been regarded by one class of people as a master of harmonious language (in a prose style now out of date), or, by another, as a teacher of art (often described), or by still another as a guide in the study of economics (a study in which his methods are now antiquated, unsuited to our needs); that there is a tendency to neglect him, to relegated his teachings to the past. But if he is to continue to be a guide to future generations, and some of us are sanguine enough to believe that he will—it will be as a potent personality whose sensitiveness, combined with extraordinary diligence, will put to shame our dullness and stagnation.

Theories of art and of economics will come and go, but not so the spirit that animated Ruskin when he wrote:

"You cannot have a landscape of Turner without a country for him to paint; you cannot have a portrait by Titian without a man to be portrayed—the beginning of art is in getting our country clean and our people beautiful."

We realize that Ruskin is still a prophet, since he is still so far in advance of us. He has unerringly laid his finger upon the relation of art and conduct; the one meaning by which art can be revealed to the average man—not as

STOCKS RISE TO A HIGHER PRICE LEVEL

Much Irregularity Prevails
in Movement—Foreign
Bonds Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Heavy buying of the industrial shares, the general average of which is now at the highest level in the history of the exchange, marked the opening of today's stock market.

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and American Smelting rose 1 point higher, and U. S. Steel, Mack Trucks and Hudson improved fractionally.

Pools were again active in a number of specialties, new peak prices for the year, or higher, were reported for the first hour of trading at Brooklyn Edison, Radio Corporation, Union Tank Car, Westinghouse Air Brake and Yellow Cab.

Selling pressure increased in the general market which soon reached a temporary stand. The decrease of more than \$14,000,000 in brokers' loans last month, and the recent stiffening in certain bankers' acceptance rates caused considerable uneasiness.

Air Reduction recorded an early loss of 4 points, and Marine preferred, Pullman and Houston quickly sold down 2 or more points.

Some Good Recoveries

Rails yielded with the industrials despite the announcement that car loadings in the week ended Aug. 28 were the largest of any week in the country's history, and the fourteenth time in the month that the million mark had been crossed.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, demand sterling ruling just under \$4.85, and French francs just under 2.95.

Purchases of round amounts of U. S. Steel and General Motors revived the flagging sentiment of the bulls. More cautious buyers, however, to the signs of fresh liquidation in spots. The demand for railroads subsided considerably, the inquiry running mostly to a varied assortment of industrials and securities.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit and the second preferred rose 6 points, while Warner Brother Pictures, A. Allis Chalmers, Postum Cereal and American Smelting were also conspicuous for large gains.

The rawwool rate on call loans was advanced to 5 per cent.

French Bonds Strong

A buying demonstration in French obligations, 10 of which rose to new top prices for the year, enlivened today's bond trading. The demand for these issues, apparently stimulated by the recent statement of the French government that it will have little difficulty in obtaining foreign loans, embraced government, municipal, steamship and railroad bonds, most of which scored gains of one to two points.

German issues also resumed their upward movement coincident with the election of Germany to a permanent seat on the League of Nations Council. Berlin 6½s and Cologne 6½s sold at the year's best prices.

The brisk trading in the foreign division overshadowed dealings in domestic securities, where price movements were somewhat mixed. Andes Copper, 7½ developed outstanding strength by jumping 2½ points to a peak price of 108, but Skelly Oil 6½s rose more than 4 points on profit-taking. International Mercantile Marine 6s and American Writing Paper issues were heavy.

The day's new financing, aggregating about \$40,000,000, met with a good reception. Quick settlements were reported for the major issues, including the \$7,500,000 offering of debentures for R. H. Macy & Co., and one of \$6,000,000 for the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation.

DIVIDENDS

Endicott Johnson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Manhattan Electrical Supply declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

U. S. Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

International Nickel declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record of record Sept. 17.

National City Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and National City Company a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Travelers' Surety Company directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 27½ cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Loews Incorporated declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Fox Film Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a class A and B common stocks, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Interpore Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Weber & Helborn Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per cent on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Humio Oil Refining Company declared a 20 cent extra dividend and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Hercules Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Northern States Power Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent A dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

General Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 Class A common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Central Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., declared \$1 extra and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Gulf Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly 27½ cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Record Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations at 1:30 p. m.)

Last. Prev.

Open High Low Sale Close

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WOOL MARKET GRADUALLY IS GAINING GROUND

Manufacturers' Schedules Better — Continental Buying Improves

Gradually the wool market is gaining ground. The resistance of the manufacturers to the attempts of the dealers to advance prices is very strong, but stock holders have been more or less eliminated, and the stronger holders appear to be sitting in the saddle more firmly than ever.

More and more the physical factors in the market situation favor the holding of stocks. Above all else, of course, the improvement in the goods market is noteworthy.

Reports from the various large goods selling centers are all of one tenor: the momentum that is that better business is to be had, and the market for some time past and especially in the more staple lines of goods. Manufacturers are running on very much better schedules everywhere than for a long while.

Greater Activity Noted

Reports from the various mill centers — even including the smaller selling centers — tell the same story of greater activity.

The great bulk of the business thus far done, of course, is on goods to be made up for the coming fall and winter wear, and for that reason the buying of wool is for domestic requirements and not for future needs.

That the business is getting more widespread than usual is clear from the re-entry of the topmakers into the market for fair quantities of wool. The momentum of the market is the basis upon which business must be done, finding it impossible to advance prices as yet on their products over the prices which have prevailed for several weeks.

European Markets Galning

While the American trade continues to flounder around more or less, with price declines, European markets seem to be moving ahead rather fast. Evidently, the Continental trade, in particular, is able to do business with a freer hand than the American manufacturers, for sales have been made to the Continent this week which indicate the German manufacturers are able to advance their prices and still do business.

This has been demonstrated by a rise of two pence a pound over an offer of a week ago at 12 months' Copes, the sellers here finally realizing the price, which was several cents a pound gain basis, above what any buyer in this country would pay. Other sales of foreign crossbred wools have been made similarly, at more money than could be obtained here for the same wools.

In view of this interest across the Atlantic in both fine and medium wools, there is a strong conviction that the market will show the strength which Yorkshire is predicting, namely a rise of about 5 per cent in merinos over the closing rates of the previous series. Crossbreds are expected to show an appreciation of about 5 per cent over the preceding series' closing rates.

Bottish Trade at Yorkshire

Yorkshire spinners have been getting better orders, and the topmakers are fairly busy, but the weavers still are finding the going difficult, due in large measure to the inroads of the Continental manufacturers upon the fine goods end of the market.

On the Continent, the mills are generally busy in all centers. The French mills in many cases are running day and night, and German manufacturers are in very good business at the moment, while the mills in the smaller centers are not far behind their bigger neighbors.

The Sydney sales resumed on Monday, and have continued with prices running generally firm. Some quotations are being brought up about \$1, clean basis, in bond. Average 60-70s are costing 92-95c, and 60-70s about the same, while 60-64s, according to the wool, are costing 82-90c.

Merinos Active at Sydney

The principal offerings at the Sydney sales continue to be of merinos, mostly burly, although the selection in the last two or three days is said to have improved.

An advance report on the wools which are to be offered in Adelaide Friday, Sept. 10, states that the wools are well grown and sound, with the exception of a little more irregular than usual, as far as can be determined up to the present time. There is a fairly good selection of top-making wools of 64s, 60-64s and 60s quality.

Brisbane offered 45,000 bales commodity wools, while Gladstone will hold a sale on Sept. 21, and Melville will commence on Sept. 27. Sydney will resume on Sept. 20.

Sales made here during the last week have included a fair weight of domestic, secondary, and wools for which prices are generally stronger. The best French combing fine and fine medium wools are now priced at \$1.05, clean basis, and Ohio delaines are quoted firmly at 45 cents.

Woolly Wool Sales Better

Half-wool goods of good character are firm at \$1 and occasionally bring a cent or two more, clean basis, while the lightweight combing is quoted at \$1.00 for the best lots and quarter combings at 75¢/80¢, according to the wool.

Foreign wools move moderately well. Food combing, generally 64-70s have been sold at 97¢/100¢, clean basis, and some good wools with only a small edge of 70s included have been sold at 95c. Some fair 12 months' Copes are reported sold for export at 47c, clean basis, landed, Hamburg, which is the same as the equivalent of 92c, clean basis, in bond.

Some Argentine wools have been sold for export at 25¢/26c, in the grease in bond. There has been inquiry for Montevideo IVs also, which have been sold at 27¢/28c, in bond.

There is an moderate request still, with a price steady, for the best of about 85c for really choice selections of domestic hair in the original bags.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Car loadings of Canadian railroads for the month of Aug. 28 were 1,000,000, compared with 950,000 in the previous month, and 55,924 for the similar period last year. Loadings on Aug. 28 this year were 1,000,000, compared with 1,135,828 last year, and receipts from connections 1,260,994, compared with 1,123,258.

HIGHER RATE REDUCTION DIVIDEND
NEW YORK. Sept. 8. — Air Reduction Company declared \$1 extra and quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Previous \$1 quarterly was paid.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Albany & Susq 3 1/2s '46	88	86	Pitts C & S & L 5s B '75	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Express 4 1/2s	90	90	Port Art C & Dock 5s '55	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Chalm deb 6s '33	101 1/4	101 1/4	Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelting 5s '47	108	108	Port Ry Lt & P 5s '46	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar Refining 6s '27	102	102	Publ Svc N J 6s '44	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T & T col 4s '29	98	97 1/2	Rep I & S f 5s '40	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '60	106 1/2	106 1/2	Rep I & S f 5s '46	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W & W & Elec 5s '34	95	97 1/2	Rep I & S rig 5 1/2s '53	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am W Paper 6s '32	97 1/2	97 1/2	Rep I & S rig 5 1/2s '54	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103 1/2	103 1/2	Riverton-Brown Iron 5s '44	97 1/2	97 1/2
Andrea Cop 7s '38	106 1/2	106 1/2	St Joseph & G I 4s '47	84 1/2	84 1/2
Anglo-Che 7s '45	97 1/2	97 1/2	St L I M & S 4s Pdg '32	92	92
Armour & Co 4 1/2s '39	90	90	St L I M & S 5s '50	93	93
Associated Oil 6s '43	93 1/2	93 1/2	St L I M & S 5s '54	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atch T & S 4s '35	87 1/2	87 1/2	St L I M & S 5s '58	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atch L & L N col 4s '52	92	92	St L I M & S 5s '60	104 1/2	104 1/2
Alt Col 1st 5s '48	102	102	St L I M & S 5s '65	104 1/2	104 1/2
Alt Col 1st 5s '52	102	102	St L I M & S 5s '68	104 1/2	104 1/2
Alt Col 1st 5s '54	102	102	St L I M & S 5s '70	104 1/2	104 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '48	78	78	Seabhd A L ad 5s '49	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '50	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '54	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '52	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '59	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '54	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '64	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '56	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '69	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '58	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '74	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '60	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '79	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '62	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '84	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '64	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '89	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '66	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '94	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '68	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '99	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '70	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '04	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '72	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '09	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '74	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '14	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '76	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '19	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '78	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '24	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '80	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '29	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '82	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '34	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '84	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '39	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '86	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '44	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '88	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '49	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '90	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '54	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '92	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '59	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '94	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '64	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '96	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '69	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '98	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '74	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '00	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '79	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '02	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '84	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '04	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '89	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '06	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '94	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '08	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '99	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '10	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '04	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '12	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '09	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '14	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '14	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '16	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '19	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '18	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '24	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '20	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '29	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '22	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '34	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '24	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '39	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '26	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '44	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '28	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '49	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '30	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '54	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '32	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '59	81 1/2	81 1/2
Alt Col 2d 4s '34	102	102	Seabhd A L ad 5s '64		

NEW SHIP CRANE DECREASES COST

Pacific Shippers Watch Device Invented by California Man

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Unit loading and discharging of ship cargoes with a new crane and tackle device may revolutionize cost factors in maritime shipping, marine engineers and ship owners believe, after witnessing a series of tests made here with a ship equipped to demonstrate the invention of Charles W. Daugh.

The new crane, by eliminating repeated piece handling of cargo, so reduced the port time of the ship that a saving of 50 per cent in labor and vessel costs in detention and stevedoring on a mixed cargo and 75 per cent on lumber, was effected. Aside from detention in port which is always an item of considerable expense, the cost for handling cargo by the old method is 90 cents per hour. The load is dropped in the middle of the hold and then stowed away by hand.

The cargo crane for the new method is entirely of steel, displacing the old winch and booms, common to the sea-going freighter. The speed possible with the crane is indicated in the handling of 50,000 feet per hour as against 15,000 to 17,000 feet with the old style winch and booms.

In comparative tests between old and new methods, the average discharge per hour for the crane was 27,200 feet, board man hours quantity handled per stevedore man hour was 4500 feet. The average discharge for the winch-booms per hour was 23,200 feet, with the quantity handled per stevedore man hour 2200 feet. Steady improvements have been made since the first trip was made from Everett, Wash., to San Francisco.

In the Ship Lanes

SALE of the Shipping Board fleet, in which connection the United States Lines is primarily referred to, appears to be pushed with a view actually to selling the ships this time. Repeated assurances from the highest sources that the fleet would be sold only to Americans for operation under the American flag have quieted comments that the ships might be sold to, and merged with, a large fleet flying a foreign flag.

Despite the criticism of its policy and obstacles which it has confronted, the Shipping Board has succeeded in selling advantageously several of the larger ships owned by the Government. All of these continue to fly the American flag and to operate from American ports. In profitable services.

Of 36 American-owned passenger-carrying ships in foreign overseas trade, only seven are now owned and operated by the Government. These are the ships of the United States Lines—the Leviathan, George Washington, Republic, President Roosevelt and President Harding, and two others—the America and Mt. Vernon, which are of commercial.

Seven of the remaining American flag ships in foreign business are owned by the Dollars, all of these being "President" ships of the 535 tonnage bought at one time or another from the Shipping Board.

Dollar Fleet

Seven of them are in world service sailing every two weeks, with one interval of a month; five are in the Seattle-Orient and five in the San Francisco-Orient business. Three other American-flag ships operate from United States Pacific coast ports, these being the Oceanic Steamship Company to Australia, recently reported merged with the Matson Company.

The other American ships are accounted for by the Grace Line's four "Santa" boats flying between New York and the west coast of South America, the Murray Line's four ships to the east coast of South America (these four having also been sold by the Shipping Board) and the steamship Minnekaqua of the Atlantic Transport Lines (International Arctic Marine) the only ship in that company's transatlantic fleet which flies the American flag.

Canal Traffic by Nations

Twenty-four nations were represented by ships passing through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1926. These flags appear for the first time, these being Ecuador, Honduras and Portugal.

Of a total of 5187 transits, the United States ships led with 2423 ships, followed by Great Britain with 1423; Norway was third with 306; Germany, 261; Sweden, 197; and 151 in tons of cargo carried, this ranking also obtains. Vessels of United States registry accounted for approximately half of the business on any of the bases used; that is, number of ships, net tonnage, tolls paid or cargo carried.

Compared with the previous year, the following increases in net tonnage of ships are significant: Sweden 64 per cent, Italy 55 per cent, Norway 47 per cent and Denmark 46 per cent. The Swedish cargo tonnage jumped 100 per cent, Spain and France showed substantial decreases, thus allowing Germany to move into fourth place.

Beaumont as a Port

Following the ambitious programs of various other ports, Beaumont, Tex., is launching a campaign to make a place for itself as a grain and cotton port. Beaumont is situated due south of Kansas City, Mo., on a direct line of railroad between those points. The Kansas City Southern's line being "as straight as the crow flies." The distance is 769 miles, and the Beaumont, at Port Arthur, is 278 miles west of New Orleans on the Southern Pacific, and is served by four railroads.

Business men in the city are organizing a company to build a cotton compress and to provide additional dock and railroad facilities in order to seek more ocean and coastwise lines. A growing volume of grain traffic for export has been using the Gulf ports in recent years, and the Port of Beaumont expects to obtain a portion of that traffic in addition to the cotton traffic, it is known, by which would naturally seek the nearest port of export, and more distant business which will be solicited from other ports.

Leviathan on Winter Cruise

According to reports, the Leviathan of the United States Lines is to be used in cruise service during the coming winter. The officers of the line are not in a position to state definitely whether this will be done or not.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading are at a minimum of 5 cents a line. Science Monitor, Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

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SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Unit loading and discharging of ship cargoes with a new crane and tackle device may revolutionize cost factors in maritime shipping, marine engineers and ship owners believe, after witnessing a series of tests made here with a ship equipped to demonstrate the invention of Charles W. Daugh.

The new crane, by eliminating repeated piece handling of cargo, so reduced the port time of the ship that a saving of 50 per cent in labor and vessel costs in detention and stevedoring on a mixed cargo and 75 per cent on lumber, was effected. Aside from detention in port which is always an item of considerable expense, the cost for handling cargo by the old method is 90 cents per hour. The load is dropped in the middle of the hold and then stowed away by hand.

The cargo crane for the new method is entirely of steel, displacing the old winch and booms, common to the sea-going freighter. The speed possible with the crane is indicated in the handling of 50,000 feet per hour as against 15,000 to 17,000 feet with the old style winch and booms.

In comparative tests between old and new methods, the average discharge per hour for the crane was 27,200 feet, board man hours quantity handled per stevedore man hour was 4500 feet. The average discharge for the winch-booms per hour was 23,200 feet, with the quantity handled per stevedore man hour 2200 feet. Steady improvements have been made since the first trip was made from Everett, Wash., to San Francisco.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

When it can be said, and truthfully, that the chief concern of a nation of more than a hundred million people is to assure the continuance of the prosperous conditions which now prevail in their own country, it cannot be expected that they will regard any merely academic political issue seriously.

Prosperity as a Political Issue

The shifting fortunes of political parties and political leaders have been decided, usually, by the belief, widespread and prevalent, that new laws should be enacted and new policies adopted which would work proposed economic or industrial changes declared to be beneficial, at least theoretically, to the masses. It is a serious predicament of the opposition party, under the system prevailing in the United States, when the popular belief is current that the great majority of the people are prosperous and therefore contented and happy.

It can never be asserted, of course, that prosperity is equally distributed and that prevailing conditions do not benefit some while failing to enrich all. But it is doubtful, admitting that an overwhelming majority of the people of a country are employed at liberal wages, comfortably housed and clothed, properly fed and otherwise generally prosperous, that any legislation that has ever been devised or proposed can accomplish the impossible task of completely equalizing or distributing what are regarded as material blessings. This can be accomplished, conceivably, only by the strict application of the theory of Communism, admittedly repulsive to the thought of most people of the English-speaking countries. Much would be lost, and nothing gained, by destroying the incentive which prompts individual effort and individual initiative. Just how far the theory can be safely applied by the adoption of paternalistic methods in guaranteeing a minimum profit in basic industries need not be discussed at the moment, though the problem is one which, now or in the future, promises to demand wise consideration and a right solution.

While it may not be conceded by those out of sympathy, politically, with the party in power in times of widespread prosperity that adherence to sound policies has had anything to do with bringing about or stabilizing acceptable economic conditions, it is a recognized fact that a sudden change, at such times, of national leadership and national policies has resulted in a period of serious depression. So frequently has this occurred that the political party in power during a period of unusual prosperity holds a distinct advantage in the battle waged in an effort to displace it. Those responsible for holding the ship of state to a steady course at such a time have little to do but sit tight and let the opposition do the worrying.

A recent visitor at President Coolidge's summer camp in the Adirondacks, Representative Snell of New York State, makes the announcement that this policy will be followed by the Chief Executive. He believes the President has provided for his party the only issue which will be considered in this campaign and in the presidential campaign two years hence. The assurance is given that national well-being, rather than the success of his own party or the defeat of the opposition party or any opposing political faction, is the desire of the President. Quite naturally, it is pointed out, he is keenly interested in the success of those candidates seeking election to the House and Senate who are in accord with his views and in sympathy with his announced program.

When it can be said of a political leader exercising the highest power which the people of a great nation can delegate, that he desires, even above the success of his party and the perpetuation of his own authority, the continued welfare of all the people, the way is made extremely difficult for any opposing faction or party, no matter how thoroughly organized. Nothing succeeds like success. The arguments are all on the side of the "ins" when favorable conditions bring prosperity and industrial peace.

The report of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments for the second year showing that Germany had paid 1,220,000,000 gold marks on her reparations accounts has given the world considerable reason to feel grateful, despite the fact that some few nations may express disappointment. During

Germany Makes Tangible Progress

the first year of the so-called Dawes plan Germany was able to pay but 1,000,000,000 gold marks, and that included approximately 800,000,000 gold marks obtained from a loan. During the first year, therefore, Germany actually paid in reparations but 200,000,000 gold marks in cash or goods, whereas the cash and goods paid during the second year, ending with August, 1926, totaled 1,220,000,000 gold marks, of which 54 per cent was in materials and the remainder in cash. There is considerable satisfaction in the report not only because Germany has been able to make larger payments but more especially because these transfers have been arranged very largely without unduly depreciating international currency exchange.

Some rather important factors were brought to light in the experience with the second year of the payments. For instance, it was found that France, Italy, and other countries were able to take numerous German commodities in payment. Coal, iron and iron products as well as textiles constituted no small proportion of those commodities. In some instances the creditor nation accepted the commodity and resold it in competition with domestic products at prices said to be below the market. In other instances private agencies were allowed to bargain for the commodity directly with the German seller and the payments were credited to the reparations account. The latter experiment worked more acceptably.

But during the period of payment, it must be remembered, Germany and German industry has been subjected to a considerable strain. That is a condition which has been more or less

apparent ever since the 1920 slump and the liquidation of industry which followed. Whereas German industries were able to show a net profit of some 10 per cent prior to 1914, compilations made since show that German industries were able to earn a profit in the majority of cases not in excess of 4 per cent in 1925. This situation has not been due entirely to the expense of capital within Germany, but probably more to the industrial reorganization and the necessity of finding adequate markets. The latter has been a problem rendered more serious by the necessity of making reparations payments, as forced deliveries have a tendency to flood a market with goods. There has been quite a little protection found in the reorganization of German industry within the past few years. There has been a greater conservation of capital, a more economical use of labor and a more skillful handling of material. Since 1920 the tendency has been toward "horizontal" trusts, and these, through combining all companies engaged in the same undertaking, have been able to show strength through co-operation. They have strengthened industries in general, thereby improving the economic condition of the country as a whole.

During this period, therefore, Germany has been able to demonstrate to the world in a rather tangible way what can be done when a people conscientiously undertake to meet their obligations. Financial authorities are showing a constantly increasing confidence in the State, and this confidence is reflected in the gradual cheapening of money rates. The German industrial leaders are making careful surveys of costs and are reorganizing their properties in accordance therewith. The results are measured almost directly by the volume of reparations that have come forward.

Figures compiled recently by the Bureau of Railway Economics tend to prove that the Canal Operators' Association is not without sound reasons for demanding that the New York State Barge Canal be taken out of politics. The cost of moving freight per ton mile by canal, figuring in the carrying cost of capital invested, was 2.533 cents, the bureau's analysis purports to show. By rail the cost was found to be 1.108 cents. The cost of canal operation has notably decreased in the last four years, and if the "high cost of politics" shall be reduced it is not unlikely that waterway transportation will come into its own.

Figures recently published by the logging division of the United States Forestry Service showing that the big states of New Mexico and Arizona contained 36,500,000 acres of timbered land, representing 37,000,000,000 feet of saw lumber and 63,000,000 cords of wood, seemed so surprisingly

at variance with popular ideas of the physical aspects of those states that they led the Monitor to suggest that now was the time for the people of the two commonwealths to realize the vastness of their timber resources and to take steps to preserve and develop them. Experiences of the little State of Vermont were cited as good examples of efforts now being made to correct past mistakes in forest policy.

These suggestions have called forth information on the forestry situation in New Mexico and Arizona which probably will be as surprising to the general public as were the original figures on the great extent of the woods there. These facts, given by an official in a position to know their exactness, furnish ground for hearty congratulations to the people of the two states involved and point to a situation toward which neighboring states in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions would find it to their advantage to work. The facts are given in a letter from John D. Jones, Acting District Forester at Albuquerque, N. M., printed recently on this page. Mr Jones says in part:

Practically all of the timber land in the State of Arizona is already under control of the federal national forests and the remaining areas owned by the State of Arizona are handled by the Forest Service under a cooperative agreement in identically the same manner as national forest lands with reference to timber sales.

There is perhaps less than 1 per cent of the timber land of Arizona in private ownership. These lands are rapidly being acquired by the national forests through the medium of the exchange laws passed by Congress. This condition with respect to New Mexico is also in part true, except that in New Mexico there are about 1,000,000 acres of timbered lands included in Spanish grants that are still in private ownership. An aggressive campaign of land exchanges is also being negotiated in New Mexico.

This official information shows plainly that the people of Arizona and New Mexico are in an exceptional and fortunate position in regard to vast forest possessions. The woods are there. Before great inroads have been made on them and before a large proportion of the people's forest resources have come into the ownership of interests bent on quick, large profits with little regard to the future welfare of the states, the timber lands have been with wise foresight placed in the control of forestry experts who are managing them with the chief aim of the general welfare of the two commonwealths and of the whole country.

The good fortune of the people of Arizona and New Mexico in this respect will be patent to all who remember the different situation that exists in other states in the great West as disclosed in the recent investigation made by a committee of the United States Senate, where powerful private interests are busily at work striving to have vast areas of the people's forests taken from the control of the national forestry authorities. Safety is assured to the woods of Arizona and New Mexico for the present and for the immediate future. But constant vigilance is the price the people must pay for freedom from exploitation of their woods in the long years to come.

The people of those states should not rest satisfied that present fortunate conditions will continue without knowledge and watchfulness on their own part. General and thorough popular education in regard to the importance of the forests for the future prosperity of the states and widespread diffusion of information on the dangers that beset the woods, if they are not constantly protected by their friends, should begin now and continue without cessation.

It seems anomalous in a Christian nation whose government is based, fundamentally, on the Decalogue, and whose every community supports one or more Christian churches, that the youth of the Nation could be said to be proverbially ignorant of the Bible and its teachings. This condition, however,

has been frequently observed and commented upon, more recently from Iowa, in a report describing the endeavor to establish courses of Bible study in the public high schools of that State. This movement, begun several years ago, was endorsed by the State Teachers' Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and ministerial associations.

The merits of the undertaking have had to be set forth patiently, and prejudice has had to be disarmed, with the result that at present the Bible is taught in about one-fourth of the high schools of the State, and for credit. Ways and means have been sought and found for providing this instruction without offense to individual denominational preferences. A studiously and strictly nonsectarian syllabus has been prepared which includes instruction concerning the geography of Bible lands, the narrative of the Bible, and the chief characters of the Old and New Testaments. Regarding the success of the experiment, it is said that, in the main, where such study has been introduced, it has been retained with increasing interest.

This development in connection with the public schools is of very great interest, inasmuch as the moral training of children and youth is rapidly coming to be regarded by leading educators as of highest importance, and of immensely greater value than merely material training in later individual experience. It is being increasingly recognized that too much cannot be done during the periods of childhood and youth to emphasize the spiritual and moral as the only sure foundation of true character. The home is, indisputably, the center where such instruction and influence should be most in evidence; but it is only reasonable to expect the public schools of a Christian nation to supplement such home influence, and to give especial care where home training is lacking. As the importance of character training is thus emphasized, it seems most natural that, in the search for illustrious exemplars, attention should be drawn to the men and women of Biblical renown.

Moreover, quite apart from any spiritual significance of the Bible, it is reasonable to assume that the youth of the Nation, and adults, too, for that matter, should be at least measurably conversant with the long historical unfoldment of the ideal of monotheism, which in this latter age has made possible the establishment and continuance of their own righteous government. And it might well be inquired how the youth which is to supply the future statesmen of the Nation can be expected efficiently to assist in preserving and promoting the peace of the world, unless they are familiar with the ideals of the Prince of Peace.

And, too, the study of literature, deemed of the essence of education, is unquestionably incomplete without some knowledge of the masterpieces of poetry and drama and biography contained in the Bible. It would seem, surely, that including in the curriculum of the public high school a general instruction concerning the Bible narrative and the great and noble personages enacting it, and of the peerless literature of the Bible, can do the youth no harm, but should, rather, make invaluable and lasting impressions upon the character of the rising generation.

Random Ramblings

Now comes an all-electric, automatic doughnut machine, with a capacity of 5000 doughnuts an hour. The advertisement says that among other things this invention eliminates odor. Did you ever complain about the odor that floated out through the kitchen door to the yard where you were playing on a Saturday morning when mother was frying the weekly batch?

A foreign visitor to America was moved to remark that we are becoming very much a "stop and don't" nation. A survey of signs in most American cities seems to justify this. America was built on "See and Do," not the double negation.

Grandad's greatest hankering when he was a boy was for a pair of boots with red tops and copper toes; Dad's was for one of the new safety bicycles; Son wants a cream-colored roadster. What will Grandson be longing for?

If dairier is a good word for the English language, why shouldn't dairier be admitted? Surely it is as expressive as dairyman, and it is more inclusive these days when so many women are engaged in farming.

There's a town in Texas where the judge has not tried a case for two years. Neither has there been an arrest of any kind. The name of the town is Park Place—Good Place to Park.

Anyhow, the Massachusetts compulsory liability law for automobiles is designed to increase the "reliability" of that sort of driver who had too much "assurance" and not enough insurance.

It has been stated that one can learn anything by mail nowadays except bootlegging, which certainly speaks pretty well for the Post Office Department.

Many who would "give the world" to possess a certain article, fail to purchase it because it costs a dollar or two more than they want to pay.

The soldiers' longing to be "where they ain't" has a counterpart in the legions of men who work in one city and live in another.

The acrobat who crossed a busy Paris street on a tightrope must have deep respect for those who made the journey on foot.

The man who as a baby used to be content with a rattle in his carriage now makes a lot of fuss over a rattle in his car.

How about the rediscovery of spelling as a research theme for this year's college students?

The Florida grapefruit will soon begin its great fall offensive.

Charging a battery is usually a cash proposition.

"G WHYZ Station Calling"

TO BE roused from sound and peaceful slumber at two o'clock in the morning by violent banging on one's chamber door is not desirable as a rule, and it was with sleepy remonstrance that I donned my dressing-gown and slippers preparatory to opening the door. My brother-in-law, Archibald, also in dressing-gown and slippers, stood on the threshold. His expression explained the violent banging on the door. He was evidently excited about something.

"I've got 'em again!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, never mind," I replied drowsily but soothily, "go back to bed; you'll be all right in the morning."

His only response was to grasp my arm firmly and hurry me downstairs into the library. Here, snuggling amid cushions on a settee, I found Mrs. Archibald listening to confused sounds emanating from a loudspeaker attached to Archibald's pet receiving set.

"What's the matter?" I asked anxiously, being now thoroughly awake.

"We've got G WHYZ station again," she replied, "isn't it thrilling?" Just then the confused sounds ceased and silence settled in the loudspeaker.

"There, we've lost 'em again!" exclaimed Archibald impatiently as he twirled some knobs on the receiver.

"I don't wish to appear inquisitive at this hour of the morning," I said, "but would you mind telling me who, what and where is G WHYZ station, and why you've been impelled to leave your bed to listen in, not to mention your insistence upon my participation, and also—"

"Sit down and be quiet, old chap," ordered Archibald. "I almost had 'em then!" There were whistles and indescribable sounds proceeding from the loudspeaker and, indeed, quite clear and distinct came: "G WHYZ station, Kannebust County, calling!"

"America!" I exclaimed, "I can tell by the accent!"

"Will you be quiet?" cried Archibald. "Now you've scared em away again!"

"Sorry," I said humbly, but Archibald looked aggrieved as he toyed with the knobs.

"I am the only one in England, as far as I know," he said, "who has picked up this station, and it was only after I had shunted the tuning condenser with a high resistance that I was able to adjust both circuits for optimum results and thereby minimize the internal tube capacities, when the short waves of the radioact frequencies were directly proportional to the input voltage of the heterodyne detector, this omitting the grid leak and rectification, if you follow me. It was then that I picked them up."

"Er—wonderful!" I said. "I'll try to get G WHYZ on my crystal set when I return to London."

"Crystal set!" echoed Archibald scornfully, "don't you realize that G WHYZ is at least 3000 miles away as the crow flies, er—as the fly—"

Just then the loudspeaker said: "Politics has ruined many a man, but a mighty sight more men have ruined politics. A statesman is a politician that's cut his wisdom teeth. It only happens once in a century."

"That's static," said Archibald. "Oh, no. It may be interesting, I grant you, but hardly static," I replied.

"Static, I said, not static!" shouted Archibald, lifting his voice above the clamor and twirling some knobs.

"And what is static?" I asked, when the loudspeaker had ceased to live up to its name. It was an incautious question, for Archibald was at the apex of his wireless enthusiasm and ready to pour out his accumulated knowledge upon any innocent listener. G WHYZ station was forgotten, and if I failed to grasp the definition of "static," its cause, effect and reasons for the opprobrium heaped upon it, Archibald was not to blame.

From a few moments another musical number came through interspersed with a male voice singing. The singer requested to be taken "back to Buffalo-o-o-o, where the sweet-potatoes grow-o-o-o." At least, I think those were the words, but I couldn't be sure, as shrieks and staccato whistles issued from the loudspeaker with the music.

"That's static," said Archibald.

"Now, isn't it annoying?" said Archibald, "after all the trouble I had to get them! However, sit down, old chap, and I'll explain how re-amplification on an ultra-audion circuit will—"

"Archibald," I said gently but firmly, "I would simply love to become better acquainted with an ultra-audion, but this station is now closing down. Good-morning, I'm going to bed."

B.F.

utes or more, something is wrong. Stop the car, take your flashlight and walk back along the road for at least half a mile examining the surface carefully. If you find it perfectly smooth, you can then be certain that one of your tires is flat or a spring is broken. You will then know what to do. See book of instructions with each car.

"Again: As a result of recent exhaustive inquiries into agricultural conditions, I am of the opinion that every farmer should own a motorcar. It will cause him to think less of his other troubles, for, as an observant poet has truly said:

"A farmer's car while it holds together
Will take his thought clean off the weather."

"Again: If you should ever find yourself stranded on a lonely country road in the middle of a cold, dark, wet night, twenty miles from the nearest house and seventy-five from a garage, without a drop of gas in your machine, do not worry nor be dismayed. I'll tell you what to do. Just—"

Here the loudspeaker cracked, screeched, buzzed, and then lapsed into silence again.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Now, isn't that positively devastating!" exclaimed Archibald. "I'd give a shilling to know what Noah Tall does under those circumstances."

"He walks," I said, "like I did that night on Dartmoor when you forgot the petrol."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Archibald. "Anyone with a pair of legs can do that. Noah Tall is a man of intellect, you can discern that by the tone of his voice. A thinking man would never walk under similar circumstances."

"Quite so. I remember now that you sat